The New-York Times.

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NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Decision of the Attorney-General against the Russian Government—Passports for Europe, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 24.

Attorney-General BLACK, to whom was referred the disputed contract between Judge PERKINS, of Worcester, Mass., and the Russian Government, gave a written decision to-day, declaring the contract valid. Under this decision Judge P. recovers $400,000, now on deposit in New-York, and subject to the draft of Baron STOECKEL.

Judge BOWLIN, having received a telegraph dispatch announcing his brother as dying, left this afternoon for the West.

Information from Secretary FLOYD, now absent in Virginia, reports him quite unwell. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 24.

Persons leaving the United States for France, by way of Havre, must necessarily have their passports *visé* by the French Consul at the port from which they sail. Those for the Continent, by way of England, and who may go to London, will have their passports *visé* by the American Legation, whatever may be their destination. Persons going to the Spanish West Indies will have their passports *visé* by the Spanish Consul at the port from which they sail. Naturalized citizens, applying for passports, must send to the State Department their naturalization papers, which will be returned them, together with a description of their persons. This is all that is required. Since the commencement of the present Administration about fourteen thousand passports have been issued at the State Department, and they are now issued at the rate of from forty to sixty a day.

Col. STEPTOE, Capts. CASE and PALMER, and Lieut. PERRIN have obtained leave of absence, with permission to visit Europe. Although it is probable they will observe the warlike movements, they go thither as private individuals, and not by the order of this Government as a Board of Observation.

The steamers *Memphis* and *Atlanta* have been put out of commission, and the *Chapin* has been ordered here to take the place of the *Water Witch* as a freight-boat between the Washington and Gosport Navy-yards.

EX-Commissioner BOWLIN has been suddenly called to Missouri by the severe illness of his brother.

The War Department has ordered an armed escort to the trains with army supplies, from apprehended attacks by the returning Pike's Peakers—information having been received of the necessity of such protection.

Attorney-General BLACK to-day decided the question submitted to him by the State Department, on the claims of Capt. B. W. PERKINS against the Russian Government. This decision settles the right of Capt. PERKINS to recover under his contracts to furnish 150 tons of powder and 35,000 stand of arms. Some unimportant questions were not fully disposed of, but the integrity of such contracts is fully maintained. The entire amount involved is about $385,000, which will probably be paid on the return of the Russian Minister, who is daily expected from Europe. This decision has, it is considered, a most important bearing upon the supplying of munitions of war to foreign governments engaged in warfare. The counsel of Mr. PERKINS were EX-Attorney-General CUSHING, EX-Senator COOPER, and JOSEPH B. STEWART.

The Patent Office to-day reissued to HORACE H. DAY, assignee of TYER and HELM, a patent for improvement in the manufacture of India-rubber goods by means of zinc compounds.

The six acting midshipmen who were dismissed from the Navy for being participants in the tarring and feathering of some of their comrades at the Naval Academy, in April last, have been reinstated to their former positions.

Retrenchments in the Post-office Department.

The Washington *Constitution* contains tabular statements of the increase in the expenditures of the Post-office Department between 1842 and 1857, the curtailments in the expenses made between 1857 and 1859, and the still further reduction in the expenses since the 14th of March of the present year. The following is a recapitulation of the items of increased expenses:

Increased annual expense from the establishment of new routes, &c., since 1852 in the Atlantic States	$2,196,292 00
On the Pacific, including New-Mexico, Utah, &c.	657,017 00
In California, Oregon, &c., since 1852	58,999 00
Mail from Cairo to New-Orleans	329,000 00
Increased compensation to postmasters	696,498 00
Total	$4,594,823 00
Extra allowance to contractors, agents, &c., by special acts of Congress, $647,142 22, being an average annual allowance of	107,857 03
Total	$4,702,680 03

While, therefore, Congress, by its reduction of the rates of postage in 1845 and 1851, diminished the revenues of the Department $2,056,657 69, it has since imposed upon it an additional yearly expenditure of $4,702,680 03, thus lessening its capacity to meet its engagements by upwards of $6,758,000 annually.

CURTAILMENT AND RETRENCHMENT.

The cost of the Isthmus service prior to April 1, 1857, was regulated by weight, at 22 cents a pound, and the amount paid for the year ended March 31, 1857, (the last year under that arrangement,) was	$160,321 00
The service has been performed since that time, under contract, for the yearly compensation of	100,000 00
Showing a saving per annum of	$60,321 00
Add to this, amount saved by discontinance of Government mail agents on the New-York and California route, about	3 800 00
Total	64,121 00

The cost of the European mail service under former contracts was:

Collins line, 20 trips a year	$385,000
Bremen line, 12 trips a year	200,000
Havre line, 12 trips a year	150,000
	735,000

The cost of an equal number of trips performed under present contracts for the postages, taking the average sums paid during the past year as the basis, is now as follows:

Twenty trips between New-York and Liverpool, at $7,125 per trip	$142,500
Twelve trips between New-York, Southampton and Bremen, at $8,621 per trip	103,452
Twelve trips between New-York, Southampton and Havre, at $7,491 per trip	89,892
Total cost	$335,844
Showing a difference of	399,156 00
Aggregate annual saving on European and California lines	$463,277 00

Under the pressing necessity for retrenchment and reform, created by the failure of Congress to pass the usual appropriation bill for the support of the Post-office Department, and in consequence of the temporary freedom thus given the present Postmaster-General to consult the national interests in the administration of his office, he has been incessantly occupied in the endeavor to place the service on the most economical footing possible. All useless agencies are being lopped off, and a thorough reconnoissance of all the mail routes of the country is being made, with a view to curtailment at every point where it is practicable without serious detriment to the public. The subjoined summary will show the results accomplished since the 14th March—a period of little more than two months.

Under existing contracts for transporting the mails between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, *via* Panama, and *via* Tehuantepec, the cost is as follows:

Between New-York, New-Orleans and Aspinwall, N. G., *via* Havana, in steamships, semi-monthly	Per annum. $290,000
Panama, Isthmus service, under contract 28th April, 1857	100,000
Between Panama, San Francisco and Astoria, in steamships semi-monthly	348,250
Between New-Orleans and Ventosa, *via* Isthmus Tehuantepec	250,000
Total	$988,250
From and after the 1st of October next, by virtue of a contract just concluded, semi-monthly service between New-York and San Francisco, and also between New-Orleans and San Francisco, *via* Nicaragua, will be procured at the rate of	216,600
Saving	$772,250
Saved per annum by discontinuance of 16 special and 14 route agencies	49,930
By withdrawing additional compensation from postmasters	24,201
By curtailment and discontinuance of mail service in the Atlantic States	556,641
Pacific	50 000
Total	$1,451,022

Thus exhibiting an aggregate annual saving, effected within this brief period, of *fourteen hundred and fifty-one thousand and twenty-two dollars.*

By the refusal of the Postmaster-General to put into operation the 688 new routes created in 1858, (including the Puget Sound and St. Paul route,) but for the support of which no appropriation was made, it may be safe to assume that at least the further sum of half a million of dollars has been saved to the public treasury.

The Church Anti-Slavery Society.

BOSTON, Tuesday, May 24.

The First Anniversary of the Church Anti-Slavery Society was held to-day. The Rev. J. C. WEBSTER presided.

Addresses were made by the Rev. J. N. MURDOCK, the Rev. Mr. MCCORMICK, of Ohio; the Rev. GILBERT HAVEN, of Cambridge; the Hon. AMASA WALKER, the Rev. E. O. HAVEN, and others.

The Rev. GILBERT HAVEN advocated the right of the Church to interfere with the system of Slavery, and prevent the rendition of any fugitive from the South.

The following resolutions were introduced and advocated:

Resolved, That in view of the pains and penalties lately incurred by our brethren at Oberlin, for their noble humanity in the rescue of a colored fugitive from the grasp of the unrighteous Fugitive Slave bill, we tender them our warmest sympathy, and we hereby declare that we deem their conduct in the premises to have been eminently humane, right and Christian; and knowing as we do no law for Slavery, we deem it the duty of every Christian to aid always, and to the utmost of his ability, the escaping bondman, and so, if possible, to render practically null and void one of the most atrocious acts that ever disgraced the legislation of a country called Christian.

Resolved, further, that in our judgment, while the men who framed the iniquitous Fugitive Slave Law will be more and more covered with infamy, the righteous nullifiers and breakers of it shall be held in everlasting remembrance.

Mass Convention Against the Fugitive Slave Law.

CLEVELAND, Tuesday, May 24.

A Mass Convention of the foes of the Fugitive Slave Act, assembled here to-day, was well attended. A very large number were present from the Reserve Counties. Everything passed off orderly. A declaration was read denouncing the Fugitive Slave law and the Dred Scott decision.

Resolutions were also read declaring that the Fugitive act was unconstitutional and void, and that the Supreme Court had degenerated, and that it was subservient to party politics; that the life tenure should be abolished, and the Judicial Circuits remodeled; that the conviction of the Oberlin rescuers was disgraceful and unparalelled; that the prisoners were entitled to their liberty, and that the freedom of the country rests upon the great Republican Party.

Speeches were made by Messrs. GIDDINGS, CHASE, WADE and others.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ia., Tuesday, May 24.

The Assembly adopted the report on Foreign Missions, and the remainder of the session was occupied in the consideration of the report of the Committee on Domestic Missions.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church (New School.)

WILMINGTON, Del., Tuesday, May 24.

The Assembly met again to-day. The Presbytery of Kansas was recognized, and connected with the Synod of Iowa.

The Special Report on Foreign Missions, without proposing a dissolution of relation with the American Board, concludes that the time has come for bringing the foreign field into closer connection with the denomination as such.

Two and a half per cent. on the Church Erection fund was voted to Kansas.

The Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church of New-Jersey.

BURLINGTON, N. J., Tuesday, May 24.

The Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church of New-Jersey, met at the City Hall this evening, Chancellor WILLIAMSON presiding.

Rev. H. BROWN preached the annual sermon.

The treasurer, J. P. BUNINGTON, reported the receipts of the year $1,447, and the expenditures $1,400.

Chancellor WILLIAMSON was re-elected President The meeting was large, and a good feeling prevailed.

A large number of Clerical and Lay Delegates to the Annual Convention, which will meet to-morrow, are already in attendance.

The election of a successor to the late Bishop DOANE will be the principal business.

A New State Loan Advertised for.

ALBANY, Tuesday, May 24.

The Comptroller advertises for a Five per cent. Loan of $350,000. Proposals are to be received till June 23, in sums of not less than $5,000.

The $100,000 worth of New-York and Erie Railroad Certificates, reimbursable on the 1st of October next, will be received in payment on bids for the loan.

The Canal Board met to-day, and will probably continue in session for the remainder of the week, to hear appeal cases.

The Murder Case in Burlington.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Tuesday, May 24.

The testimony before the Jury of Inquest on the body of JOHN T. MCKEEN, closed last evening at about 8 o'clock, when the Jury retired, and after an absence of nearly an hour, returned with the following verdict:

"That JOHN T. MCKEEN came to his death by a blow inflicted with a knife in the hands of PETER T. MCDONALD, and that JOHN BAIN, Jr., and JOHN KELLY were accessories to the fact."

The Court having refused to admit the prisoners to bail, they were remanded to the custody of the Sheriff until the next session of the Chiltenden County Court. The verdict is in accordance with the testimony, and satisfactory to our citizens at large. The Court-room was crowded, and great excitement existed during the investigation.

Return of Masonic Visitors.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Monday, May 24.

The Knights Templar arrived here this morning on their return from Richmond. They were received by their brethren here, and met by the Encampment from Boston. After a pleasant interchange of hospitality the Knights left for home.

BOSTON, Tuesday, May 24.

The De Molay Encampment of Knights Templar reached home from their Richmond tour this afternoon. They were met in Roxbury by the Boston Encampment of Knights, and the two Encampments, in procession, marched through several of our principal streets to Nassau Hall. The De Molay Knights are eloquent in their appreciation of the cordial hospitality extended them by their Southern brethren.

The Case of Capt. Van Vliet.

LEAVENWORTH, K. T., Tuesday, May 24.

The charges preferred against Capt. VAN VLIET by some mail contractors during the Utah campaign are generally regarded here in the light of persecution. It is understood that affidavits from parties represented as having paid VAN VLIET a bonus have gone to Washington, and that they will effectually quash the case of his accusers. VAN VLIET, it is stated, will demand a Court of Inquiry into his official conduct.

The Queen's Birthday in Boston, &c.

BOSTON, Tuesday, May 24.

The steamship *Canada* was decorated with flags and a salute fired from her deck to-day in honor of the birth of Queen VICTORIA.

Owing to the counterfeits circulated in New-York and the West, the Brighton Market Bank proposes to withdraw from circulation all its $100 bills.

Naval Intelligence.

NORFOLK, Tuesday, May 24.

The United States sloop-of-war *Preble*, Commander JENKINS, has arrived here after a passage of sixty days from Montevideo. She left there the brig *Perry*, the storeship *Release*, and the steamers *Caledonia* and *Westernport*. The brigs *Dolphin* and *Bainbridge* had gone to Buenos Ayres to look after American interests.

Award of Tobacco Premiums.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, May 14.

The annual private tobacco premiums were awarded to-day. The hogshead taking the first premium sold for manufacturing, sold for 50 cents a pound. The hogshead taking the second premium, sold for 33 cents a pound. Six hogsheads for shipping, which took the third premium, sold for 12¾ cents a pound. The first and third lots were raised in Green County, and the second in Taylor County. The competition for the Annual State premiums comes off to-morrow.

Eulogy on Humboldt.

BOSTON, Tuesday, May 24.

Professor AGASSIZ delivered a eulogy on HUMBOLDT before the Society of American Arts and Sciences at the Athenæum this afternoon.

Movements of Senator Douglas.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, May 24.

Senator DOUGLAS has arrived in this city.

REWARDS OF CHAMPIONSHIP.

The Testimonials to Paul Morphy.

DESCRIPTION OF THE CHESS MEN, BOARD, &C.

The presentation to Mr. MORPHY by the New-York Chess Club, of the pearl inlaid board, the gold and silver men, and the watch, takes place this evening in the University Hall. The presentation of the silver laurel wreath by the Union Chess Club, will be made to-morrow evening, at the hotel, corner of Broadway and Eighth street. The following is a description of the articles to be presented this evening:

The Chess-men, which are the conspicuous objects of the "Morphy Testimonial," are of the purest gold and silver, and—with the exception of their cornelian pedestals—of those materials alone. In design and execution, as well as in intrinsic value, the set is, so far as we are informed, unequalled—the celebrated establishment in the possession of Queen VICTORIA, though of similar design, being of inferior proportions. The connoisseur will especially remark the exquisite details of the artist's conception. As Chess is a royal game, the pieces in this superb set are appropriately modeled after a study of one of the grandest historic episodes—the contest between Christianity and Barbarism. "The Reds," or the gold pieces, are highly-finished statuettes, indicating the components of an imperial array in the days when Kings and Queens went forth with their armies, and Bishops, exchanging mitre and crosier for battle-axe and sword, transferred the war of proselytism from the sanctuary to the field. "The Whites," or the silver pieces, in happy contrast, represent the Northern horde which disputed the domination of THEODOSIUS, or, at a later period, for a while withstood the march of CLOVIS and CLOTHILDE.

In detail, the pieces are as follows: The Gold King is a statuette, four inches in height, and weighing three ounces, royal robes gracefully falling over his armor, the Imperial globe upon his martially defended head, the crown and sceptre at his feet, by his side an elegant shield, and in his right hand the sword of Empire. The Queen arrayed in character, is of proportions slightly inferior to those of her Lord. The Bishops, in the full panoply of warriors, three and a half inches in height, stand perceptibly inclined forward, grasping drawn swords with blades advanced, and are spirited illustrations of the fierce Prelates who anticipated the Higher Law conflicts of the Pulpit and Press by good cut-and-thrust argumentation hand-to-hand. The Knights, on both sides, are admirably sculptured chargers, prancing nearly upright, and ruby-eyed. In the Rooks, or Castles, the Artist has adopted the Chinese design, and flanked the rear lines by stately Elephants, each bearing an Eastern howdah, upon which an elegantly-wrought Eagle is spreading his pinions, as if to pounce upon his prey. The eyes of both bird and beast are brilliant rubies. The finish of this piece is especially admirable, the artist having achieved a manifest triumph in the contrast which his fine chasing has effected between the coarse hide of the elephant and the tiger-skin mantle of the howdah. This elaborate piece is three and three-quarter inches in height, and weighs eighty gold dollars, or—more appreciably—five ounces.

The Silver King is a happy counterpart to his Golden adversary. As a leader of the Barbarians, his covering is of bull's hide, and only distinguished from that of his followers by the finer dressing it has received. Disputing the Empire with the leader of the opposing hosts, he, too, wears the Imperial globe upon which rest those emblematic wings with which the Norsemen and the Goths adorned their helmets. The royal emblems he at his feet, while on his left arm depends a shield inscribed with the defiant motto—*Liberty*—and in his right hand he grasps a warlike brand. His Queen is arrayed in proper character. The Bishops wear winged helmets, and drawn swords considerably longer than the Roman falchions of their Christian adversaries, their panoply otherwise according with that of their posts. In proportion and weight, these pieces correspond with those of the other side.

The Gold Pawns are statuettes of two and a half inches in height, weighing two ounces. In this piece the artist has elaborated the Roman soldier—the helmet, buckler, and straight double-edged sword being exact copies of those borne by a man-at-arms of the Western Empire. The Silver Pawn is similar in proportion and a correspondingly exact sculpture of the old Visigoth, wearing upon his body the hide and upon his head the horns which he has torn from the wild bull of the Germanian forest. His single weapon is a huge and knotty club, promising a rough encounter for the short blade of his adversary.

The pedestal of each piece is polished Cornelian—for the pawns, a circle of one inch in diameter—for the leading pieces, an oval one inch and a half in diameter. The value of material worked up amounts to nearly $800, and the entire cost of material and labor is but little less than $1,500. In the elaborate finish of the historic study, the statuesque proportion, and the exquisite mechanical execution of each piece, the resources of art have contributed most liberally for the honor of genius.

The Board upon which the Gold and Silver Chessmen are to stand, likewise, manufactured by TIFFANY & Co., is a square of twenty-six inches. The body of the Board is of Rosewood, the Squares being of Ebony and choice Mother of Pearl. A slightly raised edge, ornamented by a single delicate line of inlaid Silver, surrounds the Board. Just within this edge another similarly fine line, and a third more heavy, form an agreeable contrast with the rich color of the wood. Three inches from the edge, four tournament lances, in Silver, inclose the checquered field—a square of twenty inches. In each exterior angle, formed by the overlapping of the lances, circled by a laurel wreath of Gold, exquisitely inlaid, are the letters P. M., in decorated cipher. Midway of the border, from which Mr. MORPHY is supposed to play, an inlaid oval plate of Silver, surrounded by a trophy composed of the standards of those nations whose subjects have been obliged to recognize the sovereignty of a Republican Champion, bears the subjoined inscription:

TO

PAUL MORPHY,

A RECOGITION OF HIS GENIUS AND A TOKEN OF REGARD

FROM

HIS FRIENDS AND ADMIRERS IN

NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN,

New-York, 1859

Surmounting this plate is a laurel crown in silver, and beneath it a riband of the same metal is inscribed with:

"*Prœlius ex sanguinatis facile prineeps.*"

On the opposite border another plate, oval, in inlaid silver, and edged by a trophy of lances, battle axes spears, and pieces of armor, incloses an engraved Sphynx, around which are grouped the names of the Committee of Presentation.

Similarly situated, in the left-hand border, a third silver plate, circular, supported by Sphynxes, ornamented with the armorial bearings of the City of New-York. In the opposite border a fourth plate, of the same metal, emblematically delineates the Pyramids, three in number, likewise supported by Sphynxes. The centre pyramid, in sections, commemorates the Chess Champions of all ages, that of the last and greatest filling the apex, as follows:

MORPHY.

LABOURDONNAIS. M'DONNELL.

LOPEZ. PHILLIDOR. SALVIO.

VON DERLASA. HANSTEIN. ANDERSSEN. BILGUER.

LOWENTHAL. SZEN. PETROFF. KIESERITSKY. LANGE.

The Board is so paneled and dovetailed in construction, that no influence of climate or position can possibly affect the integrity of the squares. As a specimen of workmanship, in addition to the felicity of its design, the fact that the most skillful artisans consumed six weeks in its manufacture, and another week in polishing it, is pertinent proof of its superlative excellence. Its cost is not far from $300.

Besides the Chess-men and Board, there is a case of Rosewood, fitted with artistically shaped, velvet-lined niches, for the reception of the set when not in use.

The watch to be presented was manufactured by the American Watch Company, and is a very fine specimen. The Stem or Pendant is exquisitely carved, so as to represent a King's Crown. It is set round with Brilliants, with another large Diamond at its top, which answers for a push-piece by which to open the watch. Upon one lid the United States coat of arms is richly carved in relief, and on the other lid, also in relief, the monogram:

P. M.

Instead of the usual Roman numerals on the dial, the hours are represented by the various pieces of chess, finely done in red and black—the Black King standing at twelve, and the Red King at six, the Queens at one and eleven, Bishops at two and ten, Knights at three and nine, Castles at four and eight, and Pawns at five and seven. The cap is engraved with the following inscription:

To Paul Morphy:

FROM THE TESTIMONIAL COMMITTEE OF THE NEW-YORK CHESS CLUB, AS THEIR TRIBUTE TO HIS GENIUS AND WORTH.

NEW-YORK, *May*, 1859.

The chessmen and board will be presented by JOHN VAN BUREN, and the watch by W. J. A. FULLER.

The match between Messrs. MORPHY and PERRIN has been concluded, Mr. MORPHY being the winner of every game played except one, which ended in a draw.

Presentation to Michael Phelan.

About thirty gentlemen of this City—friends of Mr. MICHAEL PHELAN, the celebrated inventor and billiard player—assembled last evening in the Club-room attached to the billiard rooms of Mr. PHELAN, corner of Broadway and Tenth-street, where they had requested Mr. PHELAN to meet them. Something covered with blue paper was on a billiard table in the centre of the room, but no one had informed Mr. PHELAN what it was or what his friends intended to do to him. At 10½ o'clock one of them stepped forward and read to Mr. PHELAN the following note:

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, May 24, 1859.

MICHAEL PHELAN, Esq.—*Dear Sir*: A few of your old friends, appreciating your exertions as an inventor and reformer in billiards, your skill as a scientific master of the game, and your uniformly straightforward, manly, correct and courteous deportment, and being desirous of evincing their regard in a substantial form, beg leave to offer, and request your acceptance of, the accompanying *souvenir*, with their best wishes for your continued success and prosperity.

As he read these words the gentleman who was spokesman for the rest pointed to an elegant set of silver tea-things and a gold scarf-pin, standing upon the table from which the covering had now been removed. He complimented Mr. PHELAN upon his achievements in billiards, and the success of his efforts in behalf of the game—a game in which were combined intelligence and physical exercise with entertainment and relaxation. In conclusion, he begged that Mr. PHELAN would receive the assurances of their personal esteem. [Applause.]

Mr. PHELAN replied modestly and briefly. He was entirely taken by surprise, and would confess his inability on such short notice to acknowledge adequately the honor conferred upon him. The gift was a very elegant one, and its value was greatly enhanced to him by the source whence it came. He recognized among those who stood around him, and who united in presenting this testimonial, personal friends, whose regard he prized highly. [Loud applause.]

Mr. PHELAN and his friends examined the articles which constituted the gift with many expressions of admiration. One of them said Mr. PHELAN might well and appropriately exclaim: "That beats the Dutch." The tea service consisted of a tea-pot, a sugar bowl, a milk pitcher and a slop bowl, all elegantly chased, of Mexican coin silver, and an elegantly carved salver, of nickel silver, in the burnished centre of which was written:

"To MICHAEL PHELAN,
From his friends.
April 12, 1859."

On each article was inscribed "PHELAN." The date, it will be observed, is that of Mr. PHELAN'S victory over SEERITER. The set is valued at $350, and was manufactured by J. C. MARSH, No. 22 John-street.

The scarf pin, which was manufactured expressly by BALL, BLACK & Co., consists of a gold billiard cue, with a ruby point representing the leather, and at the larger end a large diamond with a cluster of eight smaller diamonds around it, attached by a gold chain of exquisite workmanship to a large diamond breast-pin. Its cost was $75.

Proceedings of the American Tract Society.

THE SEPARATION FROM THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.

The telegraph has already furnished us with a brief abstract of the proceedings of the Boston Society on Monday. We publish below, from the *Atlas and Bee* of that city, the proceedings in full. The business was brought to the attention of the Society in the report of the Executive Committee, as follows:

RELATIONS WITH THE NEW-YORK SOCIETY.

At the last annual meeting, the Society passed the following:

Resolved, That the expediency of dissolving the connection between this Society and the National Society of New-York, be referred to the Executive Committee now to be chosen, to report next year

The Committee, having carefully considered this subject, recommend the adoption of the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, The American Tract Society in Boston was originally incorporated as a National Society, and afterwards, by its own vote, became a branch of the American Tract Society in New-York; and

Whereas, This Society, at its last annual meeting, voted that "greater energy and efficiency would be imparted to the Tract system by a return to its original *status*; and

Whereas, The experience of the year now closing has only served to confirm the propriety of this decision; therefore

Resolved, That the vote of this Society in 1825, that it "become a branch of the New-York Society," be, and the same is, hereby rescinded; and that this Society now resume its original position as an independent national institution.

It is to be hoped that, should the relation which has existed for so long a time, and from which, in past years, so great an amount of good has resulted, be thus terminated, the two Societies may henceforth operate in their different spheres with harmony and greatly increased usefulness in promoting the glory of our common Lord, and the salvation of souls.

The Committee proposed several amendments to the Constitution and By Laws, in order that they may conform to the altered position of the Society. They propose to change the time of the annual meeting to the last Wednesday in May; to provide two or more secretaries, instead of one; and also a Committee of Publication; and some minor alterations.

The report of the Committee was accepted, and, the first question being on the adoption of the preamble and resolution, they were, on motion of EDWARD S. RAND, Esq., adopted, with but two or three dissenting voices.

The Rev. Mr. COPP, of Chelsea, said that the action they had just taken, in severing a connection which had existed for thirty-four years, and been mutually beneficial to all parties, was a solemn matter, and should be done with great deliberation, and tenderness, and Christian courtesy, and he would therefore take the liberty of presenting a resolution which he had drawn up for the consideration of the Society.

The Rev. Mr. KIRK and others suggested that perhaps it would be advisable to make some verbal alterations in the resolution, and it was referred to a Special Committee, consisting of the Rev. Messrs. COPP, KIRK and BACON, of Newton.

While this Committee were engaged in the performance of their duty, the alterations proposed in the Constitution and By-Laws by the Executive Committee were adopted, and the report of the Committee, as a whole, then adopted.

The Committee to whom was referred the resolution presented by the Rev. Mr. COPP, then submitted their report, as follows:

Resolved, That in dissolving with the American Tract Society at New-York a connection which, for thirty-four years, has been signally beneficial to both Societies, and a source of extended usefulness to the cause of Christ, in the world, we desire to proceed with tenderness and Christian courtesy, and to separate from our brethren in the exercise of charity and forbearance in respect to the difference of opinion which divides our counsels, and with no other feeling toward them than love and a sincere desire that the wisdom which is from above may guide in all their future operations. And now, having receded from the connection which has existed for so many years of useful coöperation to our original status, we shall continue to entertain feelings of Christian regard towards the American Tract Society at New-York, and hope so to conduct our operations as to avoid all just cause of strife between us; and, as far as possible, to conduct our operations in harmony and peace with theirs, as brethren and Christians, having, in the main, the same great objects in view.

The Rev. Mr. DEXTER, of Boston.—I should like slightly to modify the phraseology of the resolution. If I understand it rightly, it says, near the beginning, that the connection between the two societies has been beneficial to both for thirty-four years. That is to say, the chronological qualifier is put in as the qualifier of the length of the blessing to both parties. I think that it ought to be shortened a little. I do not think it has been a blessing to us for quite so long a time. If it has been a blessing so long, and up to this time, why should it not continue to be a blessing? I would transpose the time mentioned so as to express only the length of the connection, without exactly defining the duration of the blessing. [Loud laughter.]

The Rev. Mr. WOLCOTT of Providence—I would like to ask if we strengthen our moral position by these professions? We have taken this step to-day as Christian men, in the manifest exercise of Christian kindness. I rejoice, for one, as every member of the Society rejoices, that it has not been necessary for us to criticise the policy of the New-York Society to-day, nor to say one unkind word about them. If the resolution means that we cherish kind and Christian feelings towards them, it ought not to be necessary for us to adopt it. It ought not to be necessary for one body of Christian men to assure another body of Christian men that they cherish kind and Christian feelings towards them. If it means more than that, that we indorse their position taken at the late annual meeting, and which they have taken before, then it means more than we ought to say. If it carries the idea that our separation was rather a matter of convenience than of principle, I think we should stultify ourselves by the passage of such a resolution. What necessity is there for saying anything further than we have already said by the adoption of the report of the Executive Committee? My objection goes back of the mere verbal phraseology, to the substance of the resolution itself. [Applause.]

Mr. J. B. JOHNSON, of Reading—I move the indefinite postponement of the resolution.

Mr. COPP, of Chelsea—I think it can hardly be doubted by the Christian gentlemen in this meeting that the connection of the New-York and New England Societies has been beneficial during the time of that connection. This Society may not have responded to every measure of the New-York Society, may not have indorsed their modes of procedure in every case; but that the connection has been generally beneficial to both, it seems to me cannot be denied. But we are now about to separate from these brethren; to leave an honored connection—a connection which God from heaven has smiled upon, and made it a means of extended usefulness to His cause throughout the world; and we know that there is a degree of irritation among the brethren in New-York; they feel that the position taken by the Boston Society is one of opposition to theirs, in some respects.

And now, in parting from them, it seems to me that the least we can do is to say these kind words; for I hold that "words are things"—they are not unmeaning, and they are not unmeaning as they are drawn out in this resolution; they express, I take it, the feelings of a great many men in this meeting. There has been a long and blessed connection between these Societies. The adoption of the resolution does not involve an indorsement of every measure of theirs, by any means. But shall we not, in parting, say that we shall endeavor to conduct our operations in harmony with theirs, in peace with them, in love for them; and that we shall invoke the blessing of God upon them, and pray that that wisdom which is from above may guide them in all their future measures? It seems to me that Christian men, New England Christian men, can afford to say thus much, and are disposed to say thus much, in breaking up so venerable and so useful a connection.

The Rev. Dr. KIRK, of Boston—I would suggest to brother WOLCOTT, and those who sympathise with him, that we are not all united in regard to this matter. When we have taken our stand, and said, "We will publish on Slavery, and they shall not prevent us," we have done our duty. When I have set up my barriers, and got fairly entrenched, so that I cannot be forced from my position, all the kind words I can say I am ready to say. I hope Brother WOLCOTT will withdraw his objection.

The Rev. Mr. OLIPHANT, of Haverhill—I feel that it is desirable that we should express our kind feelings towards the New-York brethren. We have labored long together, and it appears to me that it is due to the public that we, as a body, should express the opinion embodied in the resolution—that it should go before the public as our opinion. As brother KIRK has said, we are not entirely united in regard to this matter; but some of us are disposed to yield the point, at least, long enough to make the experiment, and see whether the object can be effected by this separation which this Society feel it to be so desirous to effect; and if we can teach our brethren at New-York that tracts upon Slavery can be circulated, I feel that that will be an important point gained; and I hope that, by our success in circulating those tracts, if we are successful, they will be brought to the conviction that it is their duty to circulate such tracts. With these views, I cannot but hope that the objection will not be pressed.

HENRY HILL, Esq., of the Executive Committee—In the report which has just been adopted, the Executive Committee were careful to announce their intention to engage in controversy with the brother who differed from them, especially with the New-York Society, which they trust will be adhered to under all circumstances in the future. Then this language has also been adopted by the Society: "It is to be hoped that, should the relation which has existed for so long a time, and upon which, in past years, so great an amount of good has resulted, be thus terminated, the two Societies may henceforth operate in their spheres with harmony and greatly increased usefulness, in promoting the glory of our common Lord and the salvation of souls." I would beg leave to say, in behalf of the Executive Committee, that we entertain none but the kindest feelings towards the members of the other Society. I see no harm in passing the resolution, but the same sentiments have already, in a condensed form, been adopted.

The Rev. Mr. WARES, of Beverly—I hope that the resolution will be withdrawn. I cannot vote for it. It says that we have no feeling but that of love and respect towards the New-York Society, or something to that effect. Now I have a feeling of indignation towards them, for the treatment that some good men I see in this room received at their last Anniversary; and I know that there are other gentlemen present who have the same feeling. [Loud Applause.]

The Rev. Mr. DEXTER—I hope the resolution will be withdrawn. It will require us to go into the whole history of the New-York Society, in order to justify our action.

The Rev. Mr. LEAVITT, of Providence—I would ask what is the sentiment that rests upon the heart of New-England? Is it not that of compassionate disapproval of the position of the New-York Society? [Loud applause.]

The Rev. Dr. HAWES, of Hartford—I must frankly say, that the passage of the resolution seems to me not to be demanded by the circumstances of the case. Enough has been said to express all the feeling which can be justly entertained towards the Society, and I presume there are none but Christian feelings entertained by gentlemen on this floor. There is no need of telling it; we can prove it by our action, and I think that is the best way. [Loud applause.] And besides, it is not so clear that the connection has been eminently happy up to the present time. For the last three years evil has resulted from this connection of the most serious character. I think it is time for the connection to come to an end. Let us cherish these kind Christian feelings, but let us not be too anxious to express them in the strong, I must say, fulsome language of the resolution.

A gentleman here suggested that Mr. COPP should withdraw his resolution, but Mr. C. declined, and the question being put, the motion to indefinitely postpone was carried, only a very few voting in the negative.

The Rev. Mr. KIRK said that after hearing what had been said, he was perfectly willing that the resolution should be indefinitely postponed. At first, when he thought of the venerable men who had made the connection, it seemed to him that something more than a formal vote dissolving the connection was desirable. That was the only reason he had for desiring the passage of the resolution.

The Rev. Dr. WAYLAND—I do not know that it is competent for this Society to suggest any course of action to its Executive Committee. [Laughter.] I observe that in the report of the Committee, it is stated that ten new tracts have been published. I wish to inquire whether it is not the design of the Committee to go on at once and publish all the standard tracts, filling our churches and every part of our country with the best tracts in the language. As they have taken hold of the matter so modestly, I want to know what their intention is; and if that is not their intention, I would move that the Society request them at once to enter upon the publication. In full, of the best tracts in the language.

Mr. KIRK replied that they had done their best with Dr. WAYLAND, and had pumped him dry; but if he would furnish them with another tract, they would agree to publish it and do so much towards supplying the "best tracts in the language."

The Rev. Mr. WOLCOTT said he had a resolution bearing directly upon this subject, and read as follows:

Whereas, The African Slave-trade is contrary to the first principles of the Gospel and humanity, is condemned by all evangelical Christians, and is repudiated by all Christians and civilized nations; and

Whereas, There are indications that this trade, with all its crimes and horrors, is, or is about to be, reopened by adventurers from this country; and,

Whereas, The only effective barrier to this trade is the moral sense of the community, enlightened by the truths of the Gospel, which it is the object of this Society to disseminate; therefore,

Resolved, That the publication, during the present year, of any well-written tract or tracts, which may be offered to the Publishing Committee, calculated to arouse and concentrate the religious sentiments of all Christian men against the Slave-trade, and to set forth its great wickedness before the nation, will meet with the warm approbation of the Society.

The Rev. Dr. HAWES—I would suggest that the resolution be laid on the table, not because we are not opposed to the Slave trade but for some other reason, which we do not choose to express. [ROARS of laughter and applause.]

The resolution was adopted, without dissent.

Education and Educational Establishments in Greece in the Year 1858.

The report of the Minister of Public Instruction of the Kingdom of Greece, for the year 1858, which has reached us within a few days, presents a reliable and highly flattering view of the present state of education in the land of PERICLES, the cradle of European civilization. It is a singular illustration of the vicissitudes of human progress, that the very nation which gave the arts and sciences to the western part of the Old World should now be actually indebted to that quarter for instructors, and should model its educational system after the pattern of those prevailing in Germany and France. Greece is this moment receiving in her lap the fruits of that seed which her colonies, her philosophers and teachers planted in the new soil of the West.

The influence of the late revolution was disastrous in the extreme to the reviving culture of Greece. Not to speak of the great loss of human life during the successive campaigns of the war, occasioning a complete withdrawal of public attention from the pursuits befitting a time of peace, the schools that had sprung up within the preceding half century were broken up. The aged teachers sought refuge in foreign countries, while the younger eagerly joined in the struggle for accomplishing the national independence. Many, who, possessing the means of acquiring a liberal education, would under more prosperous auspices have devoted themselves to a literary career, were compelled by the loss of fortune to seek a subsistence from the practice of commerce or agriculture. We have ourselves witnessed the meeting of two Sciotes, who had not seen one another since they left the school, where one was teacher and the other a scholar, at the time of the massacre of Scio, so famous in the annals

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION OF THE SOUTHERN SLAVES.

Efforts of the Southern Baptist Church to Convert the Slave Population.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Tuesday, May 17, 1859.

In my report of the proceedings of the late Southern Baptist Convention, held in this city, I purposely omitted to notice their operations among the colored people of the Southern States, deeming the interest and importance of the subject worthy of special notice.

There is throughout the whole Southern or slave holding States, new and increasing desire to Christianize the colored race, and I assert this after a careful observation made in all the principal Southern towns and cities during the last two years.

In South Carolina the white and colored population attend the same church, as the slaves are not allowed to congregate alone. In Charleston the colored Sabbath Schools are large, especially those conducted by the Methodists and Baptists; teachers generally white members of the church; the children are not taught to read, but a little book of oral questions has been prepared, which is used by teachers in all the Southern States.

In Georgia, the slaves have their own meeting-houses and preachers. In Augusta the colored Baptists have a large church and congregation, and their *pastor belongs to the church*—that is, he was a slave, but the members of the church over which he presided, bought him of his former master, so that he is now the property of the church. Their Sabbath Schools are well attended.

In Savannah the colored churches are well attended, and in one of the Baptist churches I found between two and three hundred children of all ages and complexions in the Sabbath School. Many of the children could read, having been taught by the ladies to whom they belonged, or by their little white play-mates. They appear very apt to learn, and frequently surprise their owners by their knowledge of letters. And this, notwithstanding prohibiting laws, I have found to be the case throughout the whole South. The Superintendent of the Savannah school here noticed is a respectable white man, the assistant teachers are white and colored. He told me that Southern ladies and gentlemen had not yet sufficiently "conquered their prejudices" to become coöperatives in this work, and his principal reliance for teachers was upon Northern visitors, and that this source never failed him in Winter.

In Tennessee the Baptists are making great efforts to Christianize the slaves, and so far as their action in this State is concerned, I cannot do better than give the report of the West Tennessee Bible Society, which met at Jackson, Tenn., in August last.

REPORT ON THE COLORED POPULATION.

"We are of opinion that much more ought to be done than has yet been done for the religious instruction of this part of our population. They have immortal spirits, that must live forever in bliss or woe. They are deplorably ignorant of the Bible, and as but few can read, they are almost entirely dependant on oral instruction, to be enlightened. They form an element in our families, and their religious instruction is an imperative upon the master, as that of the child upon the parent.

We therefore, believe it to be the duty of all masters to provide for the religious instruction of their servants

1. We would recommend to the churches to make provision in all of their houses of worship, for their benefit, that they may hear preaching when the whites do

2. We would recommend to the pastors of churches to hold separate meetings for their benefit, as often as convenient, and to call on the most intelligent to exercise in prayer and exhortation.

3. We would recommend that our home missionaries be instructed to preach to the colored people at every assumable opportunity, in their fields of labor.

4. We would recommend to all Christian masters to call their servants together, and to read a portion of God's Word and explain it to them.

We are to do good to all men as we have opportunity; and our opportunities for doing good among this people are great, and our responsibilities are commensurate with our opportunities. They are easily impressed, and we are confident that they receive the Gospel much more readily than is usually done by us. If religion makes the white man a better man, will it not make the black man a better servant? If so, should not all masters, whether religious or irreligious, feel interested in having them instructed in religious truths?

In addition to the great benefit that this people receive from the Gospel, there is a happy reflex influence on the morals of our children.

In conclusion, we would recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That, in view of the readiness with which our colored population receive the Gospel, and of their dependent condition, an enlarged effort should be made to give them religious instruction."

On the subject of this Report, several approbatory addresses were made, after which the Report was unanimously adopted.

In Virginia, the Baptists are making increased efforts. At the Anniversary meeting of the Baptist General Association of Virginia, held in Richmond a few weeks since, when the subject of the Bible Board was up for discussion, the Rev. C. TYREE offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Bible Board be requested to urge the colportage of the Sunday school and Publication Board to strive more diligently to supply those who may be destitute in their respective spheres, and also to supply servants, whose masters consent, and such only, with the word of God.

This clause in this resolution relating to servants was inserted as an amendment, offered by the Rev. L. W. ALLEN.

General COCKE, of James City, alluded to his own experience in teaching servants to read. He thought it was the policy of every man to do so, aside from the moral benefits conferred upon the negroes themselves.

The Rev. J. T. MCLAUGHLIN advocated the distribution of proper books among servants. He thought that if they were taught to read, they would spend the Sabbath more profitably, and a better state of things would exist.

Dr. W F. BROADDUS also thought that sound knowledge never unfitted a man for any station in life he is called upon to occupy. Colporteurs, however, should always consult the masters, and do no more than the law will justify.

A number of clergymen spoke in commendation of this resolution, the general scope of their ideas being that the Christianization of slaves made them better and more reliable servants, besides preparing them for a blissful immortality. Great care, however, was to be taken in the employment of colporteurs, who were not to be enemies or incendiaries in disguise, nor were they to urge their mission in opposition to the will of the master.

MR. RICHMOND—Out of a colored population of about 12,000, nearly 4,000 are members of the Baptist Church, and President RYLAND, of Richmond College, a gentleman of the highest respectability and ability, devotes himself to this humble but most useful and interesting sphere of labor, as their chief pastor. In his church, there is at present quite a revival, and for a week past, the large church has been filled every afternoon, and side by side, kneeling before the altar, were white and colored mourning for their sins, and desiring the prayers of God's people.

The report of the Board of Domestic Missions, on the subject of the colored population, as made to the Southern Biennial Baptist Convention, lately held in this city, and which met the unanimous approbation of nearly six hundred clergymen, from all parts of the South, is still more interesting in this connection. It is as follows:

REPORT ON THE COLORED POPULATION.

As the crowning evidence of the Messiahship of Christ he declares: "The *poor* have the gospel preached unto them." No part of our population have a higher claim to be ranked among that class which received such special notice of the Redeemer of lost men. They are emphatically "*poor*." They are also numerous—some three and a half millions. So many brought from the lowest depths of heathenism to our own land, placed within our reach, on our own farms and plantations, in our own families under our own supervision and control. How easy of access, and at what small expense! Shall we not—ought we not to feel a deeper interest in this work? What encouragement to labor in this department! How the civil and religious influences with which they have been surrounded have elevated them above those in their native country! What vast numbers of them have believed in the Lord Jesus Christ, died in the faith, and have entered upon the "rest that remains for the people of God!" We presume there are not less than 150,000 now living in communion with the Baptist churches in the Southern and Southwestern States.

In very many sections where houses of worship are erected for the whites, provisions are made for the blacks; and the same gospel preached to the master is preached to the slave. But there are many districts of country, rich planting districts, where the white population is too sparse to demand such gospel provisions. Unless special missions are made to these blacks they must live and die without the gospel. To illustrate the situation of many portions of several Southern States the following extract from our missionary to the blacks in the swamps of Mississippi is quite sufficient:

"There is a large scope of country here, populated almost entirely by blacks. Many of them were professors of religion when brought here—many of whom scarcely ever hear preaching—some never. For example: On the fifth Sabbath in August I preached to a congregation of blacks, among which was an old woman, whose owner furnished her with a mule to ride several miles to attend my meeting. On her way she remarked to an overseer that she hoped the Lord would let her hear a white man preach once more, for she had not heard one in thirty years. She was a Baptist when she came into the swamp."

To such districts the efforts of the Board have been directed, so far as practicable. Some such are now supplied by the Board in Mississippi, Georgia, South Carolina and Florida. Most of our missionaries have a colored interest in connection with their charges.

Rich blessings have crowned these labors in many instances.

In speaking upon this subject, some of the ministers thought it was a very *delicate* subject, whilst others discussed every phase of it with entire freedom; the character of their speeches being about like those made in similar assemblies in New-York fifteen or twenty years ago, when touching upon the delicate subject of Slavery. V. V.

Gov. Morgan Visiting Sing Sing State Prison.

Correspondence of the Albany Statesman.

SING SING, Friday, May 20, 1859.

GOV. MORGAN visited the Prison at this place yesterday, without notice, form or ceremony. He came for the purpose of making personal examination of the numerous convicts who have made application for pardons. He has been engaged for two days in this labor. Of course no intimations are given of the results of these conferences with the criminals, but I presume they will lead to a judicious exercise of the prerogative vested in the Executive. The Governor does well personally to visit our penal institutions, and to base his official action upon personal observation. One day of contact with these supplicants for mercy, gives him a better knowledge of the cases and claims of the convicts than a month of time and attention applied to the examination of written applications.

NATIONAL POLITICS.

The Hon. T. BUTLER KING, after a retirement of some years from public life, has announced his intention to become a candidate for Congress in the Savannah District of Georgia. He has published a long address rehearsing the history of his public career, and closing with this statement of his views:

I have thus, fellow-citizens, given you a running sketch of some of the measures which I think should command the best efforts of your Representative in the next Congress.

A Pacific Railroad on slaveholding territory I regard as indispensable to the progress and power of the Southern States, and to enable them to regain equality in the Senate of the United States.

I consider a reciprocity treaty with Spain, establishing free trade with Cuba, as the most sure, cheap and peaceful mode of securing the annexation of that valuable island. I advocate the extension over the British West Indies of the reciprocity treaty made with Great Britain in favor of Canada.

I look to the extensive and *permanent* improvement of the harbor of Savannah; the formation of a large naval establishment at Blythe Island; the improvement of the inland navigation from Savannah to Fernandina; the survey of our pine forests; and the establishment of post routes and Post-offices where needed, as important measures requiring the most zealous efforts of your Representative.

It is my intention to submit my name to the Waresboro' Convention, and if I receive the nomination for Congress, I shall go into the canvass impressed with the belief that the objects I have in view will, if effected, result greatly to the advantage, not only of the people of this District, but of our State and the whole South.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your fellow-citizen, T. BUTLER KING.

The Acquisition of Cuba—The Thirty Million Bill Defended.

LETTER FROM THE HON. L. O'B. BRANCH, OF NORTH CAROLINA ACCEPTING A RENOMINATION.

RALEIGH, May 13, 1859.

GENTLEMEN: Yours of the 29th ultimo was received at my farm in Beaufort County, whence I returned yesterday.

I accept the nomination tendered to me by the Democratic Party of the District, and will strive, by a strict adherence to sound principles and a faithful discharge of duty, to justify the confidence so decisively expressed by my friends in three times nominating me for Congress by acclamation.

The resolutions passed by the Convention meet my entire and unqualified concurrence. They express clearly and succinctly principles which I have advocated ever since I have been old enough to have opinions on political subjects, and in favor of which I wrote and labored in 1840, when they were temporarily defeated. Who of the "Old Guard" of 1840 does not rejoice that they have become the principles of the great body of the American people?

I must be permitted to express the gratification I feel that the Convention passed unanimously a resolution in favor of the peaceful and honorable acquisition of the Island of Cuba.

The President has a right, under the Constitution, to negotiate a treaty for it without consulting Congress; *but he could not pay the price without a previous appropriation of the money by that body*, and it would be as futile for him to attempt to make the purchase without the previous action of Congress, as for a man not worth a cent to attempt to buy all the farms and negroes in Granville County. President BUCHANAN, thinking that the time had at length arrived when the subject might be broached to the Spanish Government with a prospect of success, recommended to Congress last Winter to make partial provision for paying for it. His object was two fold—first, *to ascertain whether Congress approved the acquisition*; and second, *if it did approve, that it might do what was necessary on its part towards facilitating it.*

Approving the object, the peaceful and honorable acquisition of Cuba by purchase, opposed as I had always been to *filibustering* on any pretence, and to the forcible seizure of it by the national forces unless compelled at some future time by the great law of self-preservation, I introduced into the House of Representatives a bill appropriating money to pay for it, if the purchase could be effected. I was willing to intrust the negotiation where the Constitution had intrusted it, to the President, for whom I and a large majority of my constituents had voted. If my bill had passed, *not a dollar of the money could have been drawn from the treasury until Spain had executed to us a deed for the island, and not a dollar could have been used to bribe Spanish officials nor for any other purpose except that declared to the world in the face of the treaty itself*; "full and accurate accounts of which expenditure shall be by him transmitted to Congress at as early a day as practicable." Great as is my confidence in the President, the bill was drawn precisely as I would have drawn it if that confidence had been much less, and nothing was left to his discretion which could be constitutionally withheld.

The Black Republicans, to a man, opposed it, avowing boldly as their reason, that it would add to the number of Slaveholding States in the Union. The Southern Know-Nothings opposed it for no other reason, that I have ever heard avowed, except that they were not willing to intrust the negotiation to Mr. BUCHANAN; in other words, they are not willing that a Democratic Administration shall have the credit of this, as they have had of all prior acquisitions of territory. If we postpone it until there is a President in whom they have confidence, I am quite sure Cuba will never be ours, for the people will never elect a man of that stripe.

It is gratifying to find that the opposition in this State, through their newspapers and public meetings, are avowing themselves in favor of the "peaceful and honorable acquisition of Cuba." That is what the President recommended—it is what I am anxious to see accomplished. In his message he indignantly repudiated the idea that we would, if we could, acquire it otherwise than by honorable negotiation, and, in the report of the Committee on Foreign affairs I quoted his language as expressing the views of the Committee on that point.

What peaceful and honorable mode is there of acquiring it except by purchase? None is known to me.

To purchase we must be not only willing but ready and able to pay. And as the Constitution says "No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law," it is clear that Congress must appropriate the money before we can get the island. We could scarcely expect Spain to sell to the President, on credit, an island from which it derives twenty-four millions a year of its revenues, and trust to the good disposition of Congress, at some future time, to pay for it.

Nothing is more unfounded than the charge that I proposed to place thirty millions of dollars in the hands of the President, to be used at his discretion. My bill specified the object for which the money might be used, namely, to pay for Cuba, "provided said treaty *when signed by the authorized agents of the two Governments, and duly ratified by the Government of Spain*, shall call for the expenditure of the same or any part thereof." When money is appropriated by Congress to build a ship or erect a fort, or for any other specified object, is it placed at his discretion because it is to be expended by him or under his direction? Certainly not. The whole revenues of the Government, amounting to from sixty to eighty millions of dollars per annum, are appropriated and expended in the same way, my bill only differing from ordinary bills making appropriations in being more specific and guarded than they are usually made.

When our distinguished fellow-citizen, Judge SAUNDERS, was Minister to Spain, President POLK instructed him to offer to the Spanish Government one hundred millions of dollars for Cuba. It was done with so much secresy that if *the offer had been acceptable to Spain, a treaty would have been enter d into, pledging this Government for the payment of the price, probably without the knowledge of an individual in the United States, except the President and Secretary of State.* It would then have been secretly submitted to, and secretly acted on, by the Senate. If ratified, it would have been "the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall [would] be bound thereby, any thing in the Constitution or laws of any State, to the contrary notwithstanding." All this would have been done, and constitutionally done, not only without the consent, but *without the knowledge of the people or of their representatives in Congress.*

Such absolute power in reference to our foreign relations was necessarily conferred on the President by the Constitution, because in most cases questions arising out of them are of so delicate a nature as to require secrecy and forbid public discussion. If it could have been done with safety, of course the Constitution would have required that treaties, before they should become the "supreme law of the land," overriding laws passed by Congress, State laws and even State Constitutions, should be subjected to at least as close a scrutiny and as severe an ordeal as laws are subjected to before they can pass. A general provision of that kind could not, for the reason stated, be made; but no one will deny that in the management of the foreign relations the President ought to conform as nearly as may be to the popular will, and that he may, with propriety, whenever the nature of the question will admit of it, seek an expression of opinion from Congress.

Mr. BUCHANAN, from deference to the popular will, asked the consent in advance, of the Senate and House of Representatives, to the effort he proposed to make to acquire Cuba. If the consent had been given and a treaty had been negotiated, it would have been sent to the Senate for ratification or rejection, just as if its consent had not been given to the appropriation of the money. There was no intent to dispense with one single guard or even form prescribed by the Constitution, but on the contrary to superadd to them the previous consent and sanction of both branches of Congress.

The allegation that France will not permit us to have Cuba and will resist it by force, is not worthy of serious notice. It is puerile, because *no grown man supposes that France or any other Power will interfere otherwise than by diplomatic intrigues at Madrid to defeat our negotiations*; and it is insulting, because it assumes the American people to be the most pitiable of all creatures, the victims of base cowardice. From the acquisition, in the manner proposed by me, would flow no war, no bloodshed, no disorder, but peace, security, and increased prosperity. From no quarter did my proposition encounter a more decided, and I may say a more manly opposition, than from the supporters of the joint resolution offered on the same day by Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, instructing the President to seize the Island with the army and navy. I copied the act of 1847, under which Mr. POLK brought the Mexican war to a close, and acquired California, Utah and New-Mexico. Why should a law that brought peace in 1847, bring war in 1859?

Those who oppose the acquisition of Cuba on any terms, and those who would only have it as the prize of war, of course oppose my proposition; but it is difficult to conceive wherein I have given any just ground of complaint to those who wish to acquire it as we acquired Louisiana, Florida, Texas, California, New-Mexico, and Utah. I followed an old beaten track, so often trodden by Democratic statesmen since 1803, that croakers cannot doubt where it leads, and the most timid need not fear hidden dangers by the wayside.

I have said more than I intended when this letter was commenced. It will be my duty, and I will avail myself of suitable opportunities before the election, to defend the recommendation of a Democratic President and my own action from the misrepresentations and unfounded charges made by the opposition.

Tendering my acknowledgments to the members of the Committee for the kind terms in which they have communicated to me the wishes of the Convention, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant L. O'B. BRANCH.

The Opposition View of the Administration—Letter from the Hon. T. A. Gilmer.

GREENSBORO', N. C., Friday, May 6, 1859.

GENTLEMEN: The emotions with which I received, through your kind and complimentary letter, the news of the unanimous nomination of the Convention at Graham, can be better imagined than explained by me. The friendly assurance of your own personal regard and good wishes, which accompany your very polite communication, impress me with great humility and thankfulness.

While I most sincerely assure you of my preference not to be a candidate again, I am frank to admit that the peculiar circumstances in which the most malignant, virulent and persistent detraction has placed me, create anxiety that the nomination, so enthusiastically made, may be ratified and confirmed by my fellow citizens of the District.

Although encumbered, in early life, with the usual embarrassments of poverty and the lack of influential friends, I have always considered it a privilege, in a free country like ours, fairly and honorably to aspire to the respect and confidence of my countrymen. The experiments, however, of a short life, have taught me that for all those who shall attempt the exercise of this privilege, there are in store many cups of bitterness.

While in the discharge of my duties, as the Representative of our District in the last Congress, I was, doubtless, often in error, but it was on all occasions my desire to give the people for whom I acted the results of my best conclusions, after the most careful examination. It was my sincere purpose to pursue, with all the ability I could command, that faithful and honorable course that I conceived my constituents would have me take, were all the lights before them, and they present to advise.

My vote on the vexed question of Kansas namely: whether it was best for my section and the Union, all things considered, to force the Lecompton Constitution on the free people of that distracted Territory, against the well-known wishes of an overwhelming majority of her people, was the result of mature deliberation. I verily believe nine-tenths of my people, without distinction of party, *with all the facts before them*, would have voted in the same way, and would have considered it unwise and impolitic to have given any other vote. Born and reared in the South, I flatter myself that I possess a proper degree of Southern pride; and, in common with the conservatives of my own section, am impressed with my proper share of jealousy and watchful anxiety for the position and fate of the Southern States with their institutions in the Union. I think I know something also of Southern feeling and Southern honor, and if I do, it is that, while they calmly and sternly ask and demand all that is fairly due, *they are the last to do wrong under any circumstances.* In the South it is yet a maxim that "Honesty is the best policy." Her own good sense should teach her, especially as she is gradually falling into a minority, that any other policy "may return to plague the inventors." I have too much confidence in Southern honor to suspect her for one moment of a disposition knowingly to profit by fraud and violence. And I *trust she may never be so far misled as to forget that in practice, forbearance and fair dealing are not without their influence, even on those inclined to do us harm.* But the story of KANSAS and LECOMPTON will long to be embraced in this reply. Suffice it to say, that Congress finally concluded that the best way to settle the difficulty at last was, in substance, what the veteran Crittenden, and those who acted with him, proposed,—*to leave it to be settled by the people of Kansas themselves*; and the South, as I am happy to see, is rapidly coming to a favorable conclusion, not only as to the wisdom of the cause, but that the South, after all, really had but little interest in the determination of that question, which by the agitation of extremists, had become so extremely sectional, that, if otherwise decided, in the deliberate judgment of many thousands, conversant with the facts, would have at once destroyed the peace of the country,—and if not the very Union itself, would inevitably have brought a conflict between the people of Kansas and the United States forces, if not a bloody commingling of Northern and Southern arms on the plains of Kansas—a sectional phrensy unnecessarily produced, spreading with electric speed to all sections, to the delight of those only who desire to destroy the Union.

I am fully aware of the responsibility I take in accepting the nomination which the Convention has tendered to me. The batteries from which so many poisoned missiles have been hurled at me and all conservatives in the South, are not yet lowered. *A fusion of the whole South is demanded, and none so clamorous for it, as those of "the Southern League" whose avowed object is to precipitate the South into disunion.* Like begets like; and when the disunionists of the North and the South shall have secured the division of the whole country into two parties—a united Southern sectional against a Northern united sectional party—they will have the people of these happy States in the very position against which the Father of his country hath bequeathed to us his most solemn and affectionate warnings. I am of the South, and shall always act with the South when I conceive she is in the right, and acting for her own true interests under the Constitution.

Should it be the pleasure of my fellow-citizens to place me again in Congress, I am not insensible of the responsibilities of that position. This country, through her representatives, has yet to determine the question as to what is an economical administration of the Government. Whether the policy of the present Administration, of preaching economy, retrenchment and reform, and *at the same time*, expending annually more than eighty millions of dollars, issuing treasury notes, borrowing millions, and fixing on the country in time of peace an immense national debt, is to be sanctioned and approved,—whether the country shall be taxed some hundreds of millions of dollars to build a Railroad to the Pacific Ocean, furnishing public plunderers additional opportunities to fleece the people,—whether the President is to be trusted with millions to be disposed of by himself, without the previous sanction of the people's Representatives, as in the case of thirty millions in the Cuba bill,—whether the corporations of the States shall be placed under the power of the General Government,—whether the President shall be trusted with the power of using the Army and Navy in exercise protectorates over other nations, engaging in entangling alliances against the warnings of WASHINGTON; whether the old States shall have any share in the Public Lands, still more than one thousand millions of acres, or shall by act of Congress be offered and *given away* to all the world, unnaturalized foreigners as much entitled to take and keep possession without pay as our own people; whether the country shall be continually distracted by the agitation of the Slavery question, and whether to this end *the impracticable question of renewing the African Slave Trade, shall be introduced and made the subject of political sectional agitation*; whether filibustering, the practice of forming privately armed bands of robbers in our midst to distract and plunder neighboring nations at peace with us, shall be tolerated in this professed Christian Nation; whether we shall maintain the present usage of levying taxes on the property of foreigners, brought to this country for sale, to raise the means of supporting the Government, or whether we shall adopt free trade with all the world, let foreigners bring and sell among us what they please without paying anything for it, and come to direct taxes, and levy the same on our own property, already taxed to the utmost point of endurance; whether we shall keep up the present British Tariff, which, by reason of the facilities that frauds are practiced upon it, fails to raise sufficient revenue to support the Government, and makes the borrowing of millions every year necessary, and which, by reason of its being regulated by the advalorem foreign valuation, has a *sliding scale*, and which *slide* is always in favor of the foreigners, and against our own people, saying to the foreigners, when you have it most in your power to crush our own industry, we will add to your facilities to do this the more effectually, and to our own people, when they most need the incidental protection which a Revenue Tariff ought to afford, you shall have the very best aid and protection possible,—whether integrity and honesty, in making and completing Government contracts, shall be enforced, and plundering in high and low places put down,—these are grave questions for the consideration of the people.

Thanking you again, gentlemen, for the kindness of your letter, and the promise of your co-operation in the canvass, I beg you to accept assurances of my high regard and esteem.

Yours truly, JOHN A. GILMER.

To Messrs. JOSEPH S. TOTTEN and others, Committee.

The American Party—Letter from the Hon. George Eustis, of Louisiana.

To the People of the First Congressional District:

Numerous inquiries having been made of many of my friends as to my future course, and by reason of a severe illness, from which I have but partially recovered, coupled with my approaching departure for Washington, as it will be out of my power to visit my constituents, as usual, the present mode has been suggested of announcing my determination not be a candidate at the coming election, and of tendering to them, whose generous support insured my success my warmest thanks for the distinguished honor conferred on me on the two occasions of my election to the Congress of the United States.

Elected four years ago by the American Party of this District, pledged in so far as I was able, to impress upon our National Legislation the principles embodied in our Platform, the single instance does not present itself to my mind in which I have failed to act up to my professions or carry out my pledges.

In the last Presidential election, with the prospect of certain defeat staring us in the face, the American candidate received my humble but most cordial support.

In Congress, in whatever form the "American Question," as it is commonly called, presented itself, it always had the benefit of my vote; and when the important questions, concerning the qualifications of of voters in our territories arose, in common with my American friends on the floor of the House, I struggled most strenuously for the legislative recognition of the doctrine, that, under our Constitution, *the right of suffrage belongs to citizens alone, whether native or naturalized, and under no circumstances to aliens.* We struggled in vain—the solemn appeals and warnings of JOHN C. CALHOUN uttered nearly a quarter of a century ago, on the occasion of the admission of Michigan into the Union, were again and again disregarded—and it appears to be conceded now that the vast expanse of our territories, the shaping of their institutions, the formation of their Constitutions, (whenever a majority in Congress deem their admission into the Union either expedient or proper) belong not to American citizens exculsively, but also to alien emigrants, vastly outnumbering the latter, with all their national and educational prejudices against the institution of Slavery clinging to them, and their crude ideas of government.

Without claiming any particular merit for my course, still I desire it to be understood that during my term of office I have never avoided the party obligations I had assumed, and to the best of my ability, while mindful of those obligations, have endeavored to serve the best interests of the people and State at large—with what success it does not become me to say.

The fusion of the shattered legions of the Americans, in most of the Free States, with the Republican Party—their repeated and overwhelming defeats in the Southern States—the sectional color assumed by the politics of the country, leave no room to doubt the fact that, as a national party, *the American Party no longer exists*, and that, in the coming Presidential election, the contest for supremacy will be narrowed down to the Republican and Democratic parties. Indeed, in Louisiana, as a State party, the American Party bids fair to come to pieces, if we are permitted to judge by the signs of the times—the address to the people to revive the old Whig Party signed by fourteen prominent and influential American Senators and Representatives, the assimilation of some of its branches in several country parishes to one or the other faction of the Democracy.

In the Presidential contest, where the field will be occupied by the Republican and Democratic forces, marshaled in battle array, no Southern man can hesitate as to his place. No son of Louisiana can mistake his banner; for, whatever errors the Democratic Party may have committed—and it undoubtedly has many to answer for—whatever inconsistences it may have fallen into, *we must bear in mind that Southern men, Southern statesmen, have ruled supreme in its councils, and have held its destinies in their hands.* Many of them, perhaps, contemplate now with dismay the results obtained by their imprudent and unwise direction and guidance. Besides, it is incontestibly true that the Democracy of the Free States, together with the fragments of the National Americans, constitute alone, in those sections of the country, that portion of the community which entertains any respect for the rights of the South under the Constitution and the Union—these men are certainly entitled to our respect, our countenance and support.

In our coming State elections, where the contest is obviously reduced to one between individuals, where no great principles are involved in the selection of his post, every man must be permitted to judge for himself; and in view of the prevailing dissolution of party ties, no person can incur the just censure of his friends for connecting himself, at the proper time and occasion, with those whose views and antecedents harmonize most with his own.

Permit me, in conclusion, to tender again my warmest thanks for past services, and my best wishes for your welfare and prosperity.

GEORGE EUSTIS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Boston *Journal* has the following interesting announcement: "Under resolves of the last Legislature, the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture was authorized to obtain from the legal representatives of the late Thaddeus W. Harris, M. D., the right to print an edition of no more than 2,500 copies of his report on the insects of New-England which are injurious to vegetation, and also to make suitable additions and alterations to the work, for all of which $8,000 was appropriated. Aided by several valuable assistants, Mr. Flint is now successfully prosecuting his labors under the resolves. Prof. Agassiz has evinced much interest in the work, and made valuable contributions to it in drawings, and otherwise. It is the design of the Secretary to make the work specially valuable to the agriculturists of New-England, by means of full and copious elucidations of the habits of insects injurious to vegetation."

A Company of four gentlemen have lately bought, at St. Paul Minnesota, a small steamboat of light draught of water, for the purpose of exploring the Great Red River of the North. The expedition will go from St. Paul up the Minnesota River, through Big Stone Lake, which is as far as ever a steamboat has yet gone. Between Big Stone Lake and Lake Traverse is a strip of land about one mile wide; this land is now overflowed by the high water, and has twenty inches of water. The boat purchased for this expedition draws but sixteen to seventeen inches, and once over this pan and into Lake Traverse, they can proceed as far north into the British Possessions as they choose to go.

Immigration is again improving in Minnesota. The St. Paul *Pioneer* says: The tide is coming back again, the great tide of men. Our exchanges begin to look as they did in 1856 and 1857 again. The same old paragraphs tell the same old story of the incoming emigration, and of the peculiar advantages and choice locations which Butternut Valley presents to the intelligent emigrant. There is no marked distinction, however. The emigration of 1859 is an emigration of farmers and mechanics, working men, producers; they seek farms; their capital is the brawny arm and the honest will to labor.

The Boston papers state that the Dock Yard Investigating Committee, composed of Commodore Gregory, Captain Van Brunt, Commanders Tucker and Poor, and Lieutenant Porter, have been on active duty at the Charlestown Navy-yard. The mastermechanics of the several departments have appeared before the Committee, and been interrogated, among other points, in reference to the practicability of transferring the management of the yard from naval to civil authority, and to what extent political influence had to do with the management of the yard.

Armstrong, one of the murderers of the mail-carrier near Brantford, Canada, has made a full confession. During his lifetime he has robbed to the extent of $15,000 in money and jewelry. The largest haul made was from the purser's office of the steamer *Empire State*, the sum stolen being $2,810. The robbery was effected by his dressing himself as a female and passing himself off as the wife of the cook of the boat.

According to an article in the *Historico-Philological Bulletin* of St. Petersburg, a poignard, which formed part of the presents brought to the Emperor by the envoy of the Emir of Bokhara belonged to Mohammed Daniel, great-grandfather of the present sovereign, and founder of the reigning dynasty of the Manghytes. This poignard was considered at Bokhara as a precious relic, and the Emirs never wore it except in grand ceremonies or in battle.

An orphan boy, twelve years of age, named Andrew McCrandall, living with Capt Geo. Eason, in Oswego, N. Y., committed suicide, May 18, by leaping into the lake. He had been sent upon an errand, and on his return was chided, mildly, for his dilatoriness. He then took off his shoes and stockings, put on a linen coat, and said, in reply to an inquiry, that he was going to drown himself. His body was found in the lake.

A short time since, in dredging the bed of the Rhone, in front of the Quai Jotinville, a bronze statue of peculiar workmanship was found. The head of the statue was wanting, but a few days afterwards, both it and the pedestal were fished up. There is no inscription on this piece of sculpture, nor any evidence to guide the antiquary in ascertaining who it represents, or for what it was intended.

The Boston *Transcript* says: The Hadley celebration on the 8th of June next will call together a large assemblage of persons who are connected by family ties or old associations with the towns of Hadley, Hatfield, South Hadley, Amherst and Granby. Erastus Hopkins, Esq., will be the President of the day, and the venerable Dr. Woodbridge the Chaplain.

The Washington *Star* says the increased cost of furnishing the improved style of envelope, the proority of adopting which is being considered by the Post-office Department, may require a small addition to the price now charged for stamped envelopes. For example, the rate of the letter-sized envelope may be changed from $3 18 per hundred (now charged) to $3 27.

The celebrated collection of old china, enamels and other art-curiosities of the late M. Rattier, has been sold at Paris. The collection, on which its owner may have spent 100,000 francs in his time, brought nearly half a million francs, so much has present taste raised these articles in value.

The fishing town of Gloucester, Mass., is looking up. It is stated that upwards of fifty fine schooners will be added to the fishing fleet from November, 1858, to July, 1859. This addition will alone require five hundred extra men. From 3,600 to 4,000 men will be required to man the fleet this year.

The Trustees of the People's College in this State have resolved to establish nineteen professorships in the institution, making specialities of Agriculture, Horticulture, Agricultural Chemistry and other practical sciences.

A call has been issued in Boston for a State Convention of boot and shoe makers, to be held at Mount Vernon Hall on the first Thursday in June, for the purpose of taking measures to perfect a State organization.

A DETERMINED ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.—About 5 o'clock yesterday (Sunday) morning, Mr. KENNEDY, the jailor, was called to the cell of an Irishman, 52 years of age, called SAMUEL LAWHEAD, who was brought from New-Britain on the 6th of last April, on a charge of drunkenness. Mr. KENNEDY found that he had inflicted dangerous wounds upon his person in no less than five different places, from which he had bled so freely that no hopes are entertained of his recovery. His weapon was a common pocket-knife. The most dangerous wound was in the throat, where he had inserted the knife and bored with it till he had succeeded in breaking out a triangular piece of the wind-pipe, thus preventing the attendant physicians from sewing up the opening; all they could do was merely to sew together the edges of the external wound. He had also inflicted several slight gashes upon each side of the neck, under the ear. Not satisfied with this he had punctured his left arm twice—making two wounds at right angles, in the shape of a cross—and from this wound, when it was washed preparatory to dressing, a heavy stream of dark blood spirted with great force, although he had previously fairly inundated the cell by his copious bleeding. He did not stop here, but afterwards thrust his knife into, or just above, the abdomen, the blade probably passing up under the breast bone, as he delares that he thrust it in there the full length. His wounds were carefully dressed, and he was yesterday afternoon got to sleep, but there is no apparent possibility of his recovery.

He has been very peaceable and well-disposed, and was much liked by every one about the jail. For the last two or three weeks, however, he has been evidently insane, talking a great deal about a man from Canada, who was coming to take him away. He yesterday, being apparently sane, stated to Mr. KENNEDY that he forged two notes, eighteen years ago, and thought he was to be taken and tried for the crime. The attempt upon his life, in consequence of this fear, was one of the most determined and resolute ever recorded in the annals of suicide. The physicians are of opinion that he will live for two or three days, but not longer.—*Hartford Courant.*

EXPLORATION OF THE GILA.—The *Arizonian* says: "A party of forty or fifty men, mostly old California miners, were collecting at Capron's Ranche, on the 15th inst., preparatory to starting on an exploring trip up the Gila River and its tributaries. The party will take a pack-train of mules, with an abundance of provisions, arms and ammunition, together with mining tools, and if not molested by Indians will doubtless solve the long-mooted and interesting question whether or not there is gold on the Gila or its tributaries sufficient to pay for working. We shall await the news from the expedition with much interest.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY, MAY 25.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Nos. 8 to 17 inclusive.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—NON-Enumerated Calendar Nos. 66, 67, 68. Enumerated Nos. 1, 2, 103 109 110, 111, 112, 113, 18, 86, 116, 118, 120, 99, 28, 16, 12, 83, 54, 220.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 801, 787, 1841, 1647, 1673, 1727, 1769, 1855, 1925, 1937, 1949, 1953, 1955, 257, 1731, 1125, 307, 1573, 1959, 1961, 1965, 1967, 1969, 1971, 1973, 1975, 1977, 1979, 1981. *Part II.*—Nos. 164, 1660, 1616, 1542, 1768, 1789, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1950, 1956, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1968, 1970, 1974, 1978, 1980, 1692, 1220, 1963, 801, 1865, 552, 1934, 2056, 760, 1125, 307, 1914, 1697.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—*Part I.*—Nos. 584, 611, 285, 617, 625, 626, 581, 591, 350, 785, 212, 585, 587, 155, 426, 427, 363, 555, 563, 225, 148, 507, 428, 52, 186, 428, 610, 561, 260½, 33, 397, 579, 122. *Part II.*—Nos. 524, 529, 534, 537, 578, 456, 61, 494, 539, 463, 627, 628, 629, 630, 632, 633, 635, 636, 637, 639.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—MAY 24.

Before Judge Betts and a Jury.

UNDERVALUATION.

The United States vs. *Four Bales marked T. & S., containing Druggets.*—This was an action to forfeit the goods for undervaluation, and also because the pieces invoiced at 54 yards measured 56. The goods were purchased at Shoreclough, near Manchester, England, in 1857, and the claimants gave evidence to show that the invoice valuation was correct. They also showed that it was customary in measuring such goods to give a little over measure to each yard for shrinkage.

The questions of undervaluation and as to the quantity were submitted to the jury, who brought in a verdict for the claimants.

For the United States, Mr. Hunt; for claimants, Messrs. Burrell, Davison & Burrell.

INDECENT TRANSPARENCIES.

The United States vs. *Two cases marked R. J. B., containing porcelain figures, &c.*—This was an action to forfeit the invoice containing little packages of indecent and obscene porcelain transparencies. The statute declares that the invoice or package containing any such articles shall be forfeited. The packages were in only one of the cases, and the only possible reference to them in the invoice was one item of "samples without any value." The Custom house Inspector testified that the other articles in the packages corresponded with the other items of the invoice, and that there were no samples in the cases, unless these little packages were such. The Judge left it to the jury to say whether the articles were contained in the invoice, and they found a verdict for the United States, condemning the whole invoice.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—MAY 24.

Before Judge Nelson.

BILLIARD TABLES IN COURT.

*Hugh W.

DRY GOODS.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 478 BROADWAY,
Are this week offering
CHOICE NOVELTIES
IN
SPRING AND SUMMER
SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS.
SPECIAL ATTENTION is called to their LINE of
BLACK RICHE SILK MANTILLAS AND CLOAKS,
FROM $6 UPWARD,
AND THEIR
LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF
MOURNING MANTILLAS,
ALSO,
CLOTH SACKS AND MANTILLAS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
LACE POINTS,
MANTILLAS,
and BURNOUS
OUR STOCK
of the above Goods is at all times the
LARGEST AND MOST VARIED IN THE UNITED STATES.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Have now opened
A SUPERB LOT
OF
BLACK GRENADINE and BAREGE ROBES.
Also, many other styles of
MOURNING DRESS GOODS,
IMPORTED EXPRESSLY for their RETAIL TRADE.
500 pcs. BLACK CHALLY DELAINES, at 15c.
Canal, corner of Mercer.

JACONETS AND ORGANDIES,
IN NEW DESIGNS
By the *Arago*,
WILL BE OPENED, AT RETAIL,
On MONDAY, MAY 23.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner Mercer.

3,000 DOUBLE JUPE
JACONET ROBES, at $3 50.
ALSO,
800 BAREGE ANGLAIS ROBES A LEZ,
AT $3 50.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner of Mercer.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS
AND
WINDOW DRAPERY.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Have just received
A LARGE LINE OF THE ABOVE GOODS,
Which they will offer
On MONDAY, the 23d,
AT A REDUCTION of 30 PER CENT. FROM REGULAR PRICES.
Canal, corner of Mercer.

NEW AND ELEGANT
PRINTS,
IN
WAMSUTTAS,
To which we beg to call the attention of the TRADE. The best designers and printers are engaged in producing these CALICOES and the great success which has attended the sale of our WARREN PRINTS, will be followed up by giving the WAMSUTTA PRINTS to the public.
The COLORS are WARRANTED FAST—the STYLES BEAUTIFUL, and the PRICE JUST RIGHT.
Wholesale jobbers can sell these Prints by the PACKAGE or PIECE FOR CASH OR ON TIME.
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
20 AND 22 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK.

GREAT SALE OF STRAW GOODS,
At KINZEY'S
CHEAP EMBROIDERY AND RIBBON STORE.
Bonnets 12c., Bonnets 25c., Bonnets 31c.
Bonnets 37c., Bonnets 50c., Bonnets 62c.
15,000 Tuscans, Split Straws, Fancy Laces,
Pedaplitans, Pedals, Dunstables, very cheap,
At KINZEY'S.
2,000 White Leghorn Bloomers, 25c.
4,000 Brown Leghorn Bloomers, 31c.
3,000 Infants, Boys', and Men's Hats, 12c. to $1.
2,000 Misses' Bloomers, all styles,
At KINZEY'S,
20,000 yards rich Ribbons, 10c. to 12½c.
10,000 yards very rich, 15c., 18c., and 25c.
Parasols, 56c.; Parasols, 75c.; Parasols, 94c.
Silk Mitts, 6c.; Mitts, 8c.; Mitts, 12c.
Silk Mitts, 18c.; Silk Mitts, 25c.; Silk Mitts, 31c.
Best Kid Gloves, 56c.
At KINZEY'S.
Mantillas, 75c.; Mantillas, $1.
Mantillas, $1 50 to $3; Mantillas, $3 50 to $7.
Great Bargains in Embroideries.
Collars, 6c.; Collars, 12c.; Collars, 25c.
Collars, 31c.; Collars, 50c.; Collars, 56c.
Bands, 8c.; Bands, 12c.
Bands, 25c.; Bands, 31c.; Bands, 50c.
10,000 yards Mantilla Laces, 6c. and $1 50.
At KINZEY'S.
Ruches, 6c.; Flowers, 6c.; Flowers, 18.
Flowers, Dress Trimmings, and Fancy Articles.
Goods at wholesale less than jobbing prices,
At KINZEY'S,
No. 223 8th av., between 21st and 22d sts.

NEW PARIS DRESS GOODS.
JAMES GRAY & CO. have now open a superb assortment of NEW PARIS GOODS, comprising
SILKS AND SILK ROBES,
GRENADINES, BAREGE ORGANDIES,
BAREGE ANGLAIS AND PINEAPPLE TISSUE.
J. G. & CO. invite special attention to their magnificent stock of
REAL LACES and FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,
BLACK LACE POINTS and MANTILLAS.
POINT LACE SHAWLS and SCARFS
VEILS, CAPES, BARBES, COIFFURES, BERTHAS, COLLARS, SETS, HANDKERCHIEFS, FLOUNCINGS,
BLACK THREAD LACE by the yard, all widths.
POINT LACE, from $1 up to $230 a yard.
VALENCIENNES LACE, from 1s. up to the finest made.
GANTS JOUVIN.
No. 729 Broadway, cor. Waverley-place.

AT NO. 471 BROADWAY.
UBSDELL, PEIRSON & LAKE
WILL offer at retail,
On MONDAY, May 23,
A full assortment of
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
Consisting of every article necessary for
FAMILY USE.
The following goods will be found unusually low:
500 pieces Irish Linen at 25c. per yard.
500 pieces extra fine Irish Linen at 31c. per yard.
BARNSLEY SHEETINGS,
DAMASK CLOTHS,
TABLE NAPKINS,
TOWELS, QUILTS, &c., &c.
ALSO,
300 cases Cotton Sheetings and Shirtings at manufacturers' prices.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 309 Broadway,
Are offering at retail their SPRING IMPORTATIONS.
FRENCH PAPER-HANGINGS, CURTAIN MATERIALS,
and UPHOLSTERY GOODS;
Comprising Lace and Muslin CURTAINS,
BROCATELLES, SATIN DELAINES, REPS, TAPESTRIES, LASTINGS, CLOTHS, PIANO AND TABLE COVERS, CHINTZES, CORNICES and CURTAIN HARDWARE. Their PAPER-HANGING Department
Contains a large and varied assortment of
DECORATIVE and PLAIN PAPERS,
Selected by one of the firm from the stocks of the best French manufacturers.
Which they are prepared to put up in the highest style of art and on the most reasonable terms.
Their stock of
WINDOW SHADES of THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE
(Unsurpassed for extent and variety.)
is now offering to the retail trade
AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

SKIRTS, SKIRTS, SKIRTS.
400 dozen Ladies', 300 dozen Misses and Children's Skirts, assorted sizes and qualities, at FOSTER & Co.'s Broadway Skirt Depôt, No. 439 Broadway. Children's skirts 25., each; misses, from 38. to 6s.; ladies' 8 spring skirts, 5s. each; 11 springs, 7s.; and 12 springs, $1; first quality steel springs, *one shilling* a spring each. By the dozen to dealers proportionally low. All our skirts are warranted well made. Don't forget the No., 439, the cheapest place to get outfits of skirts in the City.

GENIN'S BAZAAR.
MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.
A lot of
LADIES' UNTRIMMED STRAW BONNETS,
Drab and Brown, at 75 cents, worth $2 50.
Also a lot of LEGHORN BONNETS,
at $1 50, worth $5.
GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

PAVILION DE FLORA IS THE NURSERY
For copies of Artistic Flowers
From all climes.
BRIDAL WREATHS of the purest fabrics.
BRIDAL VEILS that resemble zephyrs
FANS, FANCY HAIR-PINS, COMBS, BRACELETS, COIFFURES, BLACK NETS, &c.,
At TUCKER'S, No. 361 Broadway.
Also, a Branch Store will be opened for retail on the 1st of June at 539 Broadway, a few doors above Spring-st.

WINDOW SHADES.
HARRISON BARNET,
No. 196 William-st.,
between Fulton and John sts.,
Offers for sale, at reduced prices,
a large assortment of
GOLD AND PAINTED SHADES,
Cornices, Bands, Cords, Tassels, &c., &c.,
At wholesale and retail.

FOR A SURE-FITTING SHIRT,
(HAND-MADE,)
TRY GENIN'S BAZAAR, NO. 513 BROADWAY.
Also, a first class stock of
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
Entrance by GENIN'S Hat Store, No. 507 Broadway, and side door St. Nicholas Hotel.

AT NO. 471 BROADWAY.
UBSDELL, PEIRSON & LAKE
WILL OFFER,
On MONDAY, May 23,
10,000 YARDS
OF GRENADINE BAREGES,
IN NEW DESIGNS, AT 7s. 6d. PER YARD.
A REDUCTION OF 40 PER CENT.

THE GRAND SUMMER EXPOSITION OF
French bonnets, ribbons, flowers, crapes, silks, straw goods, dress caps, coiffures, laces, &c., at
WILDE & CO.'S, No. 251 BROADWAY,
presents a perfect epitome of all the modes announced for the present Summer in the Paris gazettes of fashion.

DRY GOODS—SEASONABLE GOODS SELLING at reduced prices. Brown and white linen Table Cloths, Linen Damask, Napkins, Towels; also, Broadcloths, Cassimeres, cotton goods, boys' wear, &c., for sale by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

HOSIERY.
A large lot of
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S GAUNTLETS
And KID GLOVES just received.
GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259, and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.,
WILL EXHIBIT MONDAY, MAY 23,
FASHIONABLE MANTILLAS,
In every variety of material and trimming, and of the most
APPROVED PARIS SHAPES.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Have received per late arrivals a full assortment of
FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS,
Which they are now offering
MUCH UNDER USUAL PRICES.
Nos. 255, 257, 259, and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Invite attention to their large and fashionable assortment of
SPRING AND SUMMER SHAWLS,
INCLUDING STELLAS, PRINTED WOOL, BROCHE, CRAPE, &c., &c., &c.
BELOW REGULAR PRICES.
Nos. 255, 257, 259, and 261 Grand-st.
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259, and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.,
WILL OPEN, MONDAY, MAY 23,
NEW EMBROIDERIES AND LACES,
Including the newest designs, in great variety,
AT LOW PRICES.

MILLINERY.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
NO. 476 BROADWAY,
Having decided to RELINQUISH their MILLINERY department, for want of room,
ARE NOW SELLING OFF AT A
GREAT SACRIFICE,
THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF
PARIS BONNETS,
FLOWERS,
FEATHERS,
RIBBONS,
SILKS,
CRAPES,
LACES,
BLONDES, &c., &c.
AND WILL OFFER GREAT BARGAINS,
TO MILLINERS AND OTHERS,
As the whole of their large STOCK OF MILLINERY GOODS must be CLOSED OUT before July 1.

PAVILION DE FLORA
Is the Nursery for Copies of Artistic Flowers
FROM ALL CLIMES.
Bridal Wreaths of the Purest Fabric.
JAMES TUCKER, No. 361 Broadway.

LADIES, LADIES,
WE WANT
YOUR
MONEY!
YOU WANT OUR GOODS!
WE KEEP THE VERY BEST!
WE DO OUR VERY PRETTIEST
TO BUY LOW AND SELL CHEAP!
THIS WEEK OF COURSE
THE WEATHER WILL GIVE
YOU AN OPPORTUNITY TO
EXAMINE NEW STOCK OF
HOSIERY AND GLOVES, OF
MOHAIR GLOVES AND
MITTS,
OUR NEW
STOCK LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
OUR NEW STOCK EMBROIDERIES,
Our new stock muslin and cambric bands,
Our new stock real French collars,
Our new stock point lace collars,
Our new stock real Valenciennes lace,
Our new stock (REAL THREAD) VEILS and LACES,
Our new stock Pusher edgings and laces,
OUR NEW
STOCK OF EVERY KIND OF
LACE GOODS,
LACE EDGINGS,
LACE VEILS,
LACE MANTILLAS,
LACE COLLARS,
LACE SLEEVES,
OUR NEW STOCK LINEN GOODS,
OUR NEW
STOCK LINEN BOSOMS,
OUR NEW
STOCK CURTAIN MUSLINS,
OUR NEW STOCK BOOK AND SWISS MUSLINS,
OUR NEW STOCK DOTTED MUSLINS,
OUR NEW
STOCK TABLE COVERS AND NAPKINS,
OUR NEW
STOCK LADIES' UNDER CLOTHING AND CORSETS,
OUR NEW
STOCK TUCKED SKIRTS FOR NEWPORT,
OUR NEW
STOCK ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS AND ROSES,
OUR NEW STOCK
DRESS TRIMMINGS AND CRIMPED RIBBONS,
OUR NEW
STOCK OF RIBBONS OF EVERY STYLE.
Last week the rainy weather gave us a most excellent opportunity to replenish
Every
Department
In our Store.
Our goods are new and cheap. Please call in.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av, on 14th-st.

AT RICHMOND'S,
No. 587 BROADWAY,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
Another large lot of fine French Cambric Bands, 1¼ long, at half the usual price. A choice assortment of Black Veils, real lace, from $5 up—worth attention; Grenadine Veils, all colors. Our regular stock of Embroidered Handkerchiefs and Lace Goods, Flowers, Ribbons, Gloves, Ladies' Dress Caps, Head Dresses, Mourning, Illusion, and made-up Goods, full, cheap, and complete as usual.
RICHMOND'S,
No. 587 Broadway.

AT NO. 471 BROADWAY.
UBSDELL, PEIRSON & LAKE
Will offer, on Monday, May 23,
The entire balance of their
IMPORTATION OF SPRING SILKS,
Consisting of colored and black two flounced Chene Silk Robes,
BAYADERE AND CHENE SILKS,
In great variety, together with a superior make of
BLACK SILKS,
FOR MANTILLAS.
The above goods will be offered at a
REDUCTION OF TWENTY PER CENT.

CHILDREN'S STRAW GOODS.
Misses, Boys and Infants.
LADIES' RIDING HATS,
in every variety, elegantly trimmed.
First Premium Awarded.
KELLOGG, Manufacturer, No. 381 Canal-st.

PLAIN GOODS.
A. HEWSON, No. 441 Pearl-st., has a variety of goods for Friends' use, viz: Raw Silk, Barcelona, Merino, Barege and Cloth Shawls, Tarletan, India Book Muslin, do. Handkerchiefs, Silk Blond, with an assortment of Dress Goods in plain colors.

SOMETHING NEW.
LADIES' CHECK SILK TRAVELING BONNETS,
Very neat and cheap.
GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, NO 551 BROADWAY, respectfully calls attention to his extensive Spring and Summer importations of
MOURNING GOODS,
being unusually large and desirable, consisting in part of
Black Silk—a most splendid variety, in all makes and widths.
Handsome figured Foulards, by the yard,
Plaid, striped, check and Bayadere Silks,
Silk Robes, double skirts, very handsome,
Barege Robes, satin bands,
1¼ Black Maltese and Henrietta Cloths, beautiful textures.
Black Challies, without Lustre,
Summer Bombazines, very handsome,
Black Grenadine, every width, very choice,
Beautiful Black Grenadine Robes, double skirts,
Crape Maretz in all widths,
Spanish Crapes, 1¾ and 2 yards wide, a new article,
English Barèges, 2 yards wide.
Black Grenadine Barèges, very desirable,
Black Check and Bayadere Barèges, handsome goods,
French Lawns and Organdies,
English and French Poplins, together with some new Materials for Traveling Dresses, very desirable,
Mantillas, Shawls, Bonnets, &c., &c.
N. B.—300 Black Sewing Silk Shawls, from auction, $7, worth $18.
Ladies will please observe the name and number,
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 BROADWAY, between Spring and Prince sts.

STRAWBONNETS,
RIBBONS BY THE PIECE,
For Bonnets and Dress Trimmings of every variety style and quality.
FRENCH FLOWERS,
BLACK AND COLORED ENGLISH AND FRENCH CRAPES,
with a general assortment of Millinery Goods.
L. & A. UNDERHILL, No. 297 Broadway.

PARASOLS! PARASOLS!! PARASOLS!!
10,000 FINE FRENCH PARASOLS.
The balance of this beautiful stock will be sold at a great reduction from the already extremely low prices.
GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

SKIRTS.—WE ARE NOW MAKING THE CELEbrated Woven Skirts with Bustle attached; also, Skirts with patent fastenings, eleven springs, for $1 31; fourteen springs, $1 56, and seventeen springs for $2. Old Skirts made over, at C. L. HARDING'S Skirt Factory, No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson.

DRY GOODS.—Seasonable goods selling at reduced prices. Brown and white linen Table Cloths, Linens, Damask, Napkins, Towels; also Broadcloths, Cassimeres cotton goods, boys' wear, &c., for sale by Wm. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

FANCY GOODS.

HUGHES, DUPUY & CREHANGE,
37—MAIDEN LANE—37
Are now receiving from various steamers, and will continue to receive during the season,
NEW STYLES OF PARIS
SILK NETS, FANCHONS AND HEAD-DRESSES,
(All black, and with colored borders.)
FANCY HAIR-PINS, COMBS AND CACHEPEIGNES,
(The largest assortment in the United States)
SUN, PARASOL AND OPERA FANS, of all kinds,
BELT BUCKLES, SLIDES AND CLASPS,
DRESS BUTTONS AND TRIMMINGS,
OPERA GLASSES, PLATED CHAINS, JEWELRY
SCALES,
&c., &c., &c.,
Which they offer (to the trade only) at the lowest market prices.
☞ Orders for all descriptions of French Goods filled by their house,
No. 7 Rue d'Argenteuil, Grand Chantier, Paris.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST PUBLISHED:
CAMP-FIRES OF THE REVOLUTION.
This interesting work should be in every library in the land. A few more agents are wanted. Address (with stamp inclosed) S. CLOUGH & CO., Providence, R. I.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. G. VANDENHOVE,
No. 9 East 16th-st., 4th-av.
ELOCUTION.

BALLSTON SPA INSTITUTE.—AN ENGlish and Classical School for Boys. Number limited to forty. In this School boys are fitted for business or College. The Summer session of twenty-one weeks begins May 2. Terms $80 per session. For circulars, &c., address the Principals, at Ballston Spa, N. Y.
The Rev. N. J. SEELY,
C. D. SEELY, } Principals.

$32 50 PER QUARTER.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—Both sexes. Students received any time. For particulars, address the Rev. HENRY J. FOX, A. M., Ashland, N. Y., or D. G. HUBBARD, Esq., No. 83 Broadway.

MUSIC LESSONS AT $3 A QUARTER, OR 25 CENTS FOR A SINGLE LESSON.—An experienced teacher would like to secure from one to ten pupils on the above terms. Address MUSIC TEACHER, Box No. 3,850 New-York Post-Office.

A YOUNG LADY FROM CUBA WILL give lessons in the Spanish language, or would teach a class. None but lady pupils will be taken. References exchanged. Apply at No. 50 Lexington-av.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—PRIvate French and English Classical School, with fine playground and gymnasium, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Mr. ERNST takes charge of a limited number of boys.

TEACHERS.

FRENCH TEACHER.—WANTED—IN A FIRST-class Boys' School, a short distance from the City, a resident French teacher, &c., must be a native of France, well educated, unmarried, and willing to take a general interest in the school. Address JOHNSON, Box No. 155 *Times* Office, stating qualifications, expectations as to salary, and where an interview may be had on Friday next, between the hours of 9 and 12 A.M.

EDUCATIONAL.—WANTED A SITUATION AS tutor or teacher, by a gentleman competent to instruct in the higher English branches, the classics, and French; is a college graduate and Church member; no objections to traveling or going South; references unexceptionable. Address, stating full particulars, TUTOR, Box No. 155 *Times* Office.

A GRADUATE OF A GERMAN UNIVERsity—successful teacher of the Ancient and Modern languages, (which he speaks,) etc., etc.—desires an engagement as principal, tutor or traveling companion. Best testimonials and referees. Address, for two weeks, MENTOR, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

WANTED—A TUTOR OR GOVERNESS, TO RESide in a family a short distance in the country, to impart a thorough English education; one perfectly conversant with French; must speak it fluently. Apply before 12 o'clock, for one week, at No. 84 East 16th-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

PLATED BUTTER COOLERS, TOAST RACKS, SUGAR BASKETS,
PLATED FISH KNIVES, PIE KNIVES, COLOGNE STANDS,
PLATED SOUP LADLES, GRAVY,
OYSTER AND CREAM LADLES,
PLATED DESSERT KNIVES, CAKE KNIVES,
For sale by GEO. C ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway.

GENTLEMEN'S GOLD VEST CHAINS,
NEW PATTERNS.
ETRUSCAN, CURB, WARSAW, CHASED AND PLAIN BELCHER, ADELAIDE, CABLE,
And all other styles,
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway.

PLATED TEA SETS, CAKE BASKETS, CASTORS,
PLATED URNS, TEA KETTLES, WAITERS,
PLATED GOBLETS, CUPS, SPOONS, FORKS,
PLATED LADLES, SALT CELLARS, WINE STANDS
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
GOLD WATCHES, DIAMONDS,
SILVER WATCHES, FINE GOLD JEWELRY,
Sterling silver ware tea sets, cake baskets, and double plated ware, very low and warranted.
SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
SILVER AND PLATED WARE.
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer and Manufacturer, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

AN ORATION ON THE OCCASION OF THE death of A. GERALD HULL, M. D., will be delivered by S. B. BARLOW, M. D., at the Historical Society Building, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, the 26th inst., at 8 o'clock. The friends of the late Dr. HULL, and the public, are invited to attend.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY for the Relief of Destitute Children of Seamen will take place at the Home, Staten Island, THURSDAY May 26, at 12 o'clock. The Yearly Report will be received and the officers elected for the ensuing year. The friends of the Institution are requested to attend. Visitors will take the 10 o'clock Brighton boat.

GRAND TEMPLE OF HONOR, STATE OF NEW-YORK.—The regular annual session of the Grand Temple will commence on WEDNESDAY EVENING May 25, at 7½ o'clock, at the Hall No. 195 Bowery. The punctual attendance of representatives is earnestly requested. JOHN MURPHY, G. W. R.

LOST AND FOUND.

CAUTION.—LOST OR STOLEN, TWO CERTIficates of deposit, made by the undersigned for $1,000 each, in favor of Frederick Moller, dated May 9. All persons are forbid using or selling them, as payment has been stopped at the Oriental Bank in this City. The above were lost or stolen between this City and Detroit, Michigan. CHARLES KOSTER, No. 2 Broome-st.
NEW-YORK, May 25, 1859.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, LAST SATURDAY, A MEdium-sized dog, half shepherd, black on the back, sides and legs dunn color; brass collar and lock, and answers to the name of DICK. The finder will receive the above reward by returning him to No. 46 Hamilton-av., Brooklyn, or Fox & Polhemus' store, corner Beaver and Broad sts.

LOST.—A BLACK TAN TERRIER SLUT, QUITE small, answers to the name of "Lilly." The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning her to No. 56 West 18th-st.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, ON WEDNESDAY, 18TH inst., a small money-bag, containing $24, mostly in gold. To be returned to No. 103 West 35th-st., for the above reward.

LECTURES.

A NOVEL LECTURE.—THE NATIVE SYRIAN, Dr. G. A. WORTABET, will lecture on *Syria and the Holy Land* (appearing in the costume of the country,) on WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 25, 1859, at 8 o'clock, in the Calvary Baptist Church, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Tickets of admission, 10 cents each. A deeply interesting and amusing lecture may be relied upon.

CIGARS.

HAVANA CIGARS—IN BOND, FOR EXPORT, or in store, duty paid, for sale, by STRAITON, SANFORD & CO., Importers, No. 59 Beaver-st., corner William, opposite Delmonico's.

HAVANA CIGARS—FOR SALE IN QUANTITIES to suit purchasers, by
GEORGE W. NICHOLS, Importer,
No. 1 South William-st., opposite Delmonico's.

PERSONAL.

COSMOPOLITS GENERALLY WILL please meet at the RENDEZVOUS, No. 158 Pearl-st., next to Wall, at NOON, or after, this day, to partake of a free *Déjeuner à la Fourchette*.
W. J. PORTER & CO., No. 158 Pearl st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LAGER-BIER FAUCETS AND VENTILATORS.—All kinds of wooden, brass faucets, &c., of the best improvements, are constantly on hand at GEBSEN'S, No. 77 Bowery.

PATENT METALLIC
FIRE-PROOF WINDOW BLINDS.
Builders and parties about to build are invited to call and examine the above at the office of the Manufacturer's Agents, No. 35 Cedar-st., where orders will be received for same. This article is designed to supersede the wood blind for dwellings, stores, &c., either for outside or inside use. While preserving the qualities of the rolling-slat Venetian blind, they are far more durable, less likely to need repair, cost about the same, and are FIRE-PROOF.
Their admitted superiority over any other Blind in use must commend them to universal favor.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers, and Blank-Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

SAVE YOUR CARPETS FROM WEAR AND MOTHS.
THE LATEST NEWS.—ADVICES HAVE JUST been received, from New-Orleans, conveying the gratifying intelligence that HARRINGTON'S PATENT CARPET-LINING—being composed entirely of vegetable substances—has been found, in every instance in which it has been used, to be a perfect protection against moths. These insects subsist only on woollens, furs, and other animal substances. They will neither touch nor live near vegetable matter. The salesrooms of the New-York Carpet Lining Company are at No. 62 Warren-st., New-York. J. R. HARRINGTON, Agent.

CALENDER.—Wanted immediately, a calender consisting of two cold chilled rolls, 8 to 12 inches diameter and not less than 24 inches in length. Address Box No. 1,316 Post Office, which will meet immediate attention.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSCH'S Show-case warerooms, No. 44 Chatham-st., near the City Hall. A general assortment of Show Cases kept constantly on hand. Old cases taken in exchange.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE $2 50 SHOES AND Gaiters, a new style, at JONES', Nos. 10 and 12 Ann-st. Also, the $4 French calf dress boots at JONES', Nos. 6 and 12 Ann-st.

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—JOHN DENNER, night scavenger. Orders left at No. 44 Chatham-st. or No. 294 East 12th-st., will be punctually attended to.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED NEW-ENGland lady, (a widow,) the situation of housekeeper. References exchanged. Call at No. 200 Court-st., Brooklyn, for one week.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF first-class servants of known respectability—German, English, Scotch, Irish and others—with the most unexceptionable references; to be seen daily at the Broadway Institute, No. 414 Broadway, up stairs. This institution—seven years established—is conducted by an English lady and gentleman, on strictly honorable principles, and affords peculiar facilities for supplying a class of servants unequaled by any Agency in the City. German and Protestant girls on hand. J. DICKINS, proprietor, successor to Morris Cohnert.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG GIRL, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; she understands hair-dressing and dressmaking; has no objection to take care of (a growing child; would wish to go in the country for the Summer months, or travel with a family; has good City reference. Call or address a note to No. 226 West 14th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY A VERY SUPERIOR PROTESTant girl, with good City references, a situation as cook, or to cook, wash and iron, or for housework in a small private family; understands cooking in all its branches, and is competent to take the entire charge of a kitchen; is a girl of the most respectable appearance and trustworthy habits. Apply at No. 414 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED.—ANY LADY, ELDERLY, INVALID, or otherwise, who may require the services of an intelligent person, who for many years had the entire care of her own invalid mother, who is of kindly disposition, and perfectly reliable, and to whom a home would be more an object than a salary, can meet with such by addressing a note to A. B. C., Box No. 104 *Times* office.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION, BY a lady fully competent to take the entire charge of a gentleman's establishment; also, the care and management of children; is capable of teaching them the English branches. Can give the best of reference as to capability and character. Call or address, for three days, METTA, No. 190 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as nurse; has been accustomed to the care of children for the last 16 years, and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has the best City reference, and can be seen for two days at the St. Denis Hotel, at the office, 11th-st. door. Inquire for Mrs. Clarck's nurse.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as cook and assist in the washing and ironing; understands bread and pastry; no objection to go a short distance in the country with a private family; two years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 331 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

WANTED—BY A WELL-EDUCATED ENGLISH person a situation as attendant or companion to a lady, or as nursery governess to one or two children. High testimonials can be given from the lady she has lived with four years. Call, or address G. H. M., No. 84 East 16th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK; IS A GOOD plain cook, washer and ironer; of good disposition, clean and tidy; wages not so much of an object as a good home; would do general housework; can be seen for two days at No. 22 East 13th st., between University-place and 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, who can be well recommended, a situation as chamber and waiting maid, or chambermaid and to do sewing. A letter addressed to No 754 10th-av., between 26th and 27th-st., (or can be seen at this place for a few days,) will be attended to.

WANTED—BY A NEAT GIRL OF 17, A SITUAtion to mind a baby; sews neatly; does chamberwork and plain sewing; will travel with a lady or go in the country for the Summer; wages, $5; also, a cook in all its branches; makes pastry; or as cook and laundress; wages, $8. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook, washer and ironer in a private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country; thoroughly understands her business; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 231 East 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED Scotch woman, a situation in a small family, in this City, to do chamberwork and to assist in washing and ironing; willing to make herself generally useful. Apply for 3 days at No. 144 West 30th-st., in the rear, first floor.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE WOMEN, situations in a private family; one as professed cook, the other as chambermaid, or to assist in the kitchen; has no objection to go to the country. Good City references given. Apply at No. 119 East 16th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as good cook, washer and ironer; can bake bread; will be found reliable and capable; has no objection to go in the country till Fall; best of reference. Can be seen this week, at No. 68 4th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chambermaid or waitress; understands her business perfectly; no objection to the country; North River preferred; good City reference. Call at No. 77 West 19th-st., 8th house from 6th-av. Can be seen till engaged.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as lady's maid and seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kind of family sewing; would like to travel with a lady; the best of City reference given. Can be seen until suited, at No. 98 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress; has three years' City reference; no objection to cook, wash and iron in a small family in this City. Apply at No. 97 East 12th st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED woman as cook; she thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; to save trouble, none need apply but a first-class family. Call at No. 119 West 26th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY YOUNG WOman, a situation in a private family as waitress; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 344½ 3d-av., in the shoe store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as a first-rate cook; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing of a small private family; has the best of City reference. Apply for two days at No. 39 West 13th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid, and assist in the washing, or chambermaid and waitress; best of City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 96 West 34th-st., third floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waiter, who perfectly understands her business. Has no objection to the country. Has good City reference. Apply at No. 124 4th av., near 12th st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a Protestant, a situation as cook in a private family; no objections to a hotel. Call at No. 79 Mott-st., for two days, the 4th door from Canal-st. The best of City reference.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young girl, a situation as chambermaid and to assist in washing or chambermaid and plain sewer; unexceptionable City references can be given. Call, for two days, West 32d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or as nurse and chambermaid, in a small private family; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 73 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation to do the housework of a small private family. as a good plain cook, first-rate washer and ironer; has the best of City reference. Call for 2 days at No. 109 East 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or would take care of children; has no objection to the country. The best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 12 East 16th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as waitress in a private family; has no objection to go in the country; the best of reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 188 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHILD'S NURSE: can take full charge of a child and wait on a lady, or can do light chamberwork and sewing. Best of City reference. Call at 170 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; has good City reference. Apply at No. 146 West 36th-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as first class waitress; understands her business perfectly. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 84 East 16th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as lady's maid and seamstress; has no objection to take care of a little girl; can speak French and Italian. Has good City references. Call at No. 20 West 20th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chambermaid and plain sewer, or as chambermaid and to assist in the care of children. Call at No. 198 East 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG AMERIcan girl, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewing, or to take care of a child. Apply at No. 124 Clinton-place, 8th-st., room No. 11.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTESTANT girls, sisters; one as chambermaid and the other as waiter. Have good City reference. Apply at No. 40 1st-av., rear, third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 196 Eldridge-st., corner of Stanton.

A COMPETENT WOMAN WISHES TO ENGAGE a few ladies' and gentlemen's washing, and would do family washing. Can do fine washing and fluting; has the best of reference if required. Apply at No. 124 Clinton-place, 8th-st., room No. 11.

EMPLOYERS OF FIRST-CLASS FEMALE servants, in City or country, will please call at WESLEY'S Select Female Office, No. 202 4th-av., between 21d and 23d sts., where English, Scotch, Welsh, German, Protestants and others, with

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning:—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies to one address for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Italian Opera—Il Poliuto.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—Perfection—Morning Call—Loan of a Lover.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—A Midsummer Night's Dream.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—La Bayadere—My Precious Betsey.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Men of the Day.

BOWERY THEATRE—Sea Waif—Red Crow.

NATIONAL THEATRE—The Hidden Hand—The Scarlet Mantle.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Uncle Tom's Cabin.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Select Negro Minstrelsy—The Gems of the Lake.

GEO. CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE, 444 BROADWAY—Ethiopian Minstrelsy—Peter Piper Pepper Podge.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....8½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....8½ A. M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad...8½ A. M. and 8½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail....7 A. M and 6½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....8½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *vid* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails by the steamship *Persia*, hence for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office to-day, May 25, at 10 o'clock.

☞ Van Loan Brothers, Catskill, N. Y., will supply the Daily and Weekly Times at the earliest moment, on application at their office.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The most deplorable accounts reach us daily of the sufferings among the disappointed gold-seekers in Kansas. A correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat*, writing from Denver City on the 9th inst., asserts that many of the emigrants were dying of starvation, and that in some instances the dead bodies of those who had perished were devoured by surviving companions. One man had reached the mines in a starving condition, and expressed the opinion that his party, nine in number, had all perished. The departures from the mines are stated to be about equal to the arrivals. Five hundred of those returning reached St. Joseph's on Saturday, all of whom confirm the accounts of suffering on the Plains.

In view of the reported outrages by returning emigrants from the Pike's Peak gold region, the War Department has ordered military escorts for the Government supply trains.

A thorough reconnoissance of all the mail routes is being made by the Postmaster-General, with the view of curtailment at every point where it is practicable without serious detriment to the public. While in many cases the service has been altogether discontinued, in others the number of trips has been reduced from daily to tri-weekly, and from tri-weekly to weekly, &c. Acting on this principle the Post-Office Department has within the last two months effected an annual saving of about a million and a half of dollars, exclusive of five hundred thousand dollars saved by the refusal of the Postmaster-General to put into operation the nearly seven hundred routes created in 1858, but for the support of which no appropriation was made. The work of curtailment is still progressing. It is not probable that the service will be curtailed on any of the railroad lines.

A decision has been rendered by Attorney-General Black against the Russian Government in the matter of the claim of Judge Perkins, of Worcester, Mass., for arms and ammunition furnished that Government during the Crimean War. The validity of the claim was left with the Attorney-General to decide, and the amount, $400,000, was placed on deposit in this City, subject to the draft of Baron Stoeckl, the Russian Minister.

The Church Anti-Slavery Society held its first Anniversary Meeting in Boston yesterday. Addresses were made by various gentlemen prominently connected with the cause. Resolutions were introduced and advocated, expressing sympathy with the Oberlin rescuers, denouncing the Fugitive Slave Law, and declaring the opinion that while the framers of that instrument would be more and more covered with infamy, the "righteous nullifiers and breakers of it shall be held in everlasting remembrance."

The opponents of the Fugitive Slave Law in Ohio held a Mass Convention at Cleveland, yesterday, which was well attended. Speeches were made by Messrs. Giddings, Chase, Wade and others, and resolutions were adopted expressive of the sense of the Convention relative to the measure in opposition to which it was held.

At the meeting of the Governors of the Almshouse, yesterday, communications were received from Messrs. Richard Busteed and W. M. Evarts, stating it as their opinion that the claim of W. T. G. Morton, the alleged discoverer of the anæsthetic properties of sulphuric ether, to the sum of $1,500, which had been voted him by the Governors, was valid, and that the Board should not litigate the question with Dr. Morton's consignees, Messrs. Pudney & Russell, as any defence the Board might set up would be uncertain. There were 7,075 inmates in the different institutions on the 21st inst.

Yesterday the bark *Mendi* carried away from this City thirty emigrants to Liberia, who go out under the supervision of the Colonization Society. This is by far the largest number of colored emigrants sent to Liberia from New-York in one company.

The presentation to Paul Morphy, by the New-York Chess Club, of the pearl inlaid board and gold and silver chess-men, and the watch, takes place this evening in the University Hall, on which occasion John Van Buren will deliver the opening address. The presentation of the silver wreath by the Union Chess Club will be made to-morrow evening.

Michael Phelan, the celebrated billiard-player, was last evening presented with a set of silver tea service and a gold scarf-pin studded with diamonds and rubies, by a number of his friends. The presentation took place at 10½ o'clock, at Mr. Phelan's billiard-rooms, corner of Tenth-street and Broadway. None were present but those immediately interested.

The fortieth birthday of Queen Victoria was commemorated yesterday by her subjects in this City with every mark of loyal devotion usual on such occasions. The British shipping in the harbor, especially the Cunard steamships, made a splendid show of bunting, and fired royal salutes at noon, while their loyal crews drank the health of their mistress.

The "jewels" of New-York were yesterday exhibited to Mr. Smith O'Brien, who made a visit to the Islands in the East River, and had an opportunity of seeing the liberal provision made by our public authorities for his helpless countrymen who land here.

The examination in the case of Commander Chauncey, United States Navy, charged with sending a libelous letter to Mr. Hillsburgh, his brother-in-law, was concluded yesterday afternoon before Justice Welsh. No testimony beside that of the complainant was taken. The opposing counsel will sum up on the first Wednesday in June.

In the Superior Court a motion was made yesterday on behalf of the Corporation to vacate a judgment recovered by John Pettigrew against the City for work done in grading Sixty-third-street. The plaintiff recovered judgment on the report of Richard Mott, Referee, for $26,351 61. It is now charged that the contract on which the plaintiff sued was fraudulently altered, making the earth filling 42 cents per cubic yard instead of 22 cents.

Yesterday sales were made of 2,000 bales Cotton, including 1,200 bales *in transitu*, at a shade firmer prices. Flour and Grain were depressed and generally lower. Included in the sales, was a lot of 10,000 bushels White Indiana Wheat, returned from Liverpool, and disposed of here at $1 80 ₱ bushel. Provisions were less active. Coffee and Sugars were in demand, but at easier prices, especially for undesirable lots. Molasses, Teas, and Rice were essentially unchanged. A fair business transacted in the principal kinds of Naval Stores, Oils and Tobacco. The freight engagements were more extensive.

The Motives of our Law Makers.

Gen. Wetmore has twice reported to the Sanitary Committee the manner in which its Health Bill was defeated in the late Assembly. One report was verbal, and the other written; both have been duly laid before our readers. On both occasions Gen. Wetmore charged that defeat to the account of Mr. C. S. Spencer, of the Ninth District, and gave, as Mr. Spencer's own reason for his conduct, the discovery, at the last moment, that if the bill should pass, three of his personal friends would be legislated out of office. This was honest in Mr. Spencer, but not over-creditable; candid, but unprincipled. As Mr. Spencer was the gentleman to whom the bill was originally intrusted, and as he was on the Committee that reported it complete with the amendments that would legislate his three personal friends into private life, one of two things we are forced to believe—either that on accepting the charge, he did it from private motives, or that the political welfare of his three friends outweighed the public motives. But Mr. Spencer's candor in this case is a pledge of his honesty, and we are bound to believe that in accepting the charge of the bill he did it from public motives. Then, if the three friends had not stood in the way, the prospective Attorney-General would have eloquently defended the pet of the Sanitarians. "Mr. Speaker," he would have exclaimed, "the public health demands this bill. New-York, more favored by nature with opportunities to keep clean and wholesome, than any other city on the Globe, is to-day the dirtiest and most unhealthy. Sir, in 1857, we lost by death 23,196 of our metropolitan inhabitants. If the ratio of mortality had been no greater than that of London, we should have lost but 14,381. My own Assembly District, Sir, lost that year some 1,364 inhabitants; with the sanitary regulations that this bill would have given us, our loss would not have exceeded 845. Do you wonder, Sir, that I am earnest in urging it, when I assure you, that if there is any reliance upon reliable statistics, this bill would save to my own District 519 lives?" Backed by the honorable gentleman's eloquent appeal, nobody could have prevented the passage of the bill. Spinola's presence on the floor, where no indignation of his brother Senators could put him in contempt, would have availed nothing against it. Mayor Tieman's man, the Mortonmad Aldermen, would have protested in vain.

But news came that the bill would legislate three warm and valued friends out of office,—and Mr. Spencer, balancing between the bread and butter of the three friends and the great public benefits of the bill, concludes to engineer it through for his promise' sake, but to vote against it unless his vote is necessary to its passage. Suppose that on the final passage, upon the last day of the session, the impatient House had been in a mood to tolerate any speech, even the briefest, and then some such strain as the following, we might have heard from the gentleman of the Ninth: "Mr. Speaker, I must confess I am in a strait betwixt two. My bill as amended, saves 519 lives, but deprives three friends of their places. I see, Sir, in gloomy array, the 519 coffins; I see the 519 funeral processions; I see the 519 desolated, grief-stricken families. My heart bleeds for the mourners, but here are my three friends to be torn from their places two months before their time—their political prospects clouded; they may, Sir, be driven back to the ranks of labor. Mr. Speaker, I represent not my Assembly District only; in part, I represent the great City of New-York. I see the 8,815 coffins, the 8,815 funerals that this bill proposes to avert; but I see my three friends, too, in their distress. In so grave an emergency, a public man might well hesitate before voting. But I do not hesitate; I have pledged my word, and, if my vote is necessary to carry it, I shall vote for the bill and sacrifice my friends. But, if some friend will be kind enough to kill the bill for me, I will save my three friends, and the 8,815 funerals may proceed."

Now, that a politician should prefer the welfare of his political friends to that of the public, so far from bringing him into bad repute, is his best recommendation among politicians. Mr. Spencer took defensible ground for a politician, and his friends will applaud him for it. But that any large portion of the community should grade such private motives above considerations of the public good, we hold to be a sad sign that the times are rotten. The servant of the public should study first, what is right? what is best for my country? There are questions, mere matters of policy, upon which good men will honestly differ. There are other questions, mere matters of men, where one should religiously remember his friends. If offices are to be filled, let Republicans fill them with Republicans, and Democrats with Democrats,—if among men of their own faith just as honest and just as capable candidates are to be found, and not otherwise. But no man has a right to accept public place and turn it to the advantage of a friend, at the public expense. All virtuous people hold in contempt the public servant who shapes his action directly by the amount of money he is to make out of his vote. How much less of a swindler is he who makes every vote tell to the advantage of a political partner, who is a friend only as he reflects back the advantage upon himself? An honorable Senator with stern virtue, refuses to vote for a railroad charter, and a little the more firmly because he is tendered a personal interest in the road; but sneakingly betrays his constituency, and cheats his own conscience by voting for it when his friend is "let in." The creed of the honorable politician, as the world goes, is, to serve, first, his friends; second, his party; third, himself; and last, his country. If—reversing somewhat the order of service—he is caught paying his friends in promises, and rewarding his enemies, it becomes a matter of success;—winning, "he is shrewd," losing, he is damned, for he has violated the first and greatest commandment. The creed has been pretty well lived up to, and hence the peculations, defalcations and public disgrace that abound. Public works are continued or stopped to serve friends. City charters are made to oust enemies, or repealed to make room for friends. Railroad grants are given because "our folks are in them." Canals are left half-finished because "our folks are out." Parties are sold out to party-leaders; honesty is held only another name for verdancy, and if persisted in, stamps the possessor as "utterly impracticable." It is about time for a radical reform. One's friend is only his other self. As a motive, the public good should stand as high above friends, as patriotism does above venality.

Classical Art and Crinoline.—We are afraid that Mr. A. T. Stewart, the king of silk-mercers, has struck, unwittingly, at the foundation of his throne. He rules by crinoline, and yet it is understood that he has purchased Powers' statue of the Greek Slave, than which nothing more *uncrinolinesque* can be imagined, and intends to set it up in his palace of dry-goods. The contrast between the unadorned graces of the artist's ideal, and the rustling amplitude of the existing female fashions, must result, one would suppose, in a general abolition of hoops and hooped robes, and in a consequent collapse of Mr. Stewart's royalty. Perhaps, however, Mr. Stewart may, after all, be counting with safety upon a secret but immortal instinct in the female heart. The Greek Slave is so eminently unfashionable-looking a young lady in her present toilet, if toilet it can be called, for the making of which the wearer toiled not, neither did she spin, that she may affect our fastidious damsels as the tipsy Helots used to affect the young bucks of Sparta; and seeing to what they might, without crinoline, be reduced, the fair visitors of Mr. Stewart's emporium may madly rush upon purchases still more magnificent, and expand themselves to dimensions still more stupendous.

The Quarantine Question.

As a long peace breeds contempt for forts and ships-of-war, so a long exemption from epidemics of imported origin brings quarantine establishments into disgrace. Hence it may be expected, without any reference to the actual power of quarantine to avert certain diseases, if Providence spares us another Summer from the ravages of yellow fever, typhus and cholera, that it will be all the fashion to denounce all quarantines as residuary barbarisms, and that the conscientious administrators of port health laws in 1856 will need an apologist in 1861. Unread people are the strongest quarantinists in pestilence times, and the merciless satirists of all protective measures and men when the plague and its memory are past. In the middle channel between these extreme doctrines doubtless lies the truth.

The subject is just now receiving calmer consideration, and the theorists are bringing more light to bear upon it than it has enjoyed for a long time. The theorists, we say, for the avarice of officials, and the unscrupulous demands of partisans, have conspired to humbug the people so extensively, that good observers hold the experience of practitioners under our Quarantine laws for the last twenty years to be scarcely worth taking into account. The system which at once protects and afflicts our port, is a sort of compromise between two doctrines; it retains many features which were given it by the old contagionists, Bailey and Hosack. Other features evidently were given by those who, in their hearts, deemed the whole thing a farce, but felt it necessary to sacrifice to popular prejudice. Hence it is most barbarously inconsistent, obstructing sometimes the arrival of fleets of vessels that are as clean as if they just came from the stocks, and at other times letting up unhindered to our wharves every form of infection. If a Health Officer faithfully performs his duties under the law, he shamefully cripples Commerce; if he exercises his discretion, he lays himself open to all manner of suspicion, of partiality, and of corruption.

Those who are talking and thinking most on this matter find themselves ranging under three divisions:—

First, Those who believe in a stringent Quarantine,—vessels from infected ports to be kept well down the bay, ventilated, fumigated and cleansed, their infected cargoes broken out, thoroughly ventilated and detained till after a frost, in isolated positions, the sick kept in isolated hospitals, the exposed to be detained at a distance alike from the infection they brought with them, and from the City. This is the doctrine of the old contagionists, of which almost extinct school, Dr. Francis remains an illustrious example. Whatever political party is in the ascendency, its fileleaders are inclined to the doctrine of the stringents, as only under it can the Health Office be made worth $30,000 a year, and the party get $10,000 tax per annum out of it. As it involves lightering in the Lower Bay,—a most difficult job, and one which the swell prevents four days out of six in the week,—Capt. Schultz, Fancher and McChesney, and all lightermen or tug-owners generally are easy believers in it. To the careless observer we are under this stringent system now, but actually we have adopted only those portions of it which most disoblige ship-owners and vex passengers. There being no facilities for warehousing below, and hence no money to be made by detaining goods, they, though reeking with infection, are transferred to lighters as soon as the weather permits and landed forthwith—in Brooklyn! Such a thing as waiting for frost is unheard of. The apologists of this farce aver that the transfer from the holds of the infected vessel to the lighter ventilates them. Then why not bring them to this City and expose for sale at once? Moreover, if in goods is the danger, why does not a lighterman contract the infection occasionally? Or, if the strict rule prohibiting the lightermen from boarding the infected vessels, is their salvation, where is the humanity of detaining the ship's crew to hoist out and continue within the radius of the poisoned circle which they have brought with them from the port of embarkation?

Second, The non-contagionists, who hold that persons can not convey yellow fever or typhus; that goods alone and vessels do that; consequently that while goods and vessels should be detained, passengers and crew, after scrubbing up and putting on clothes that have been baked in ovens or frozen in refrigerators, whether sick or well, may go at large. To this theory, only one knotty question opposes itself—how long does it take for the clean man's clothing to be made "*fomites?*" If taken down with yellow fever five days after landing, how long before his fresh wearing apparel and bedding are the centres of infection? Probably, in a wholesome, well-ventilated apartment, the sick man well nursed, and all about him kept clean, he would no more endanger his own family than if his disease were toothache. But in an Oliver-street tenement-house, every shred of his apparel in three days would inoculate the whole colony with yellow fever. Here is the place to speak of a patent humbug of our existing system. When the public mind is quiet, exposed passengers are never subject to further detention than is necessary to squeeze a liberal tax out of them for the harpies who have the job of boating them ashore. But, (so Dr. Miller at the late Quarantine Convention affirmed,) when there is a panic, though equally innocuous, they are subject to several days' detention, at a very heavy expense to themselves. Instead of boldly assuring the public that the Board of Health conceives no danger from the disposal of the exposed among citizens, our officials truckle to the popular prejudice, and by every repetition of this hypocritical course increase the popular fear and educate the people to go panic-struck at the first announcement of yellow fever in the Bay.

Third, Those who believe in the perfect protection of a stringent quarantine, yet think there is a better way. These say, Make and keep the City clean, ventilate and light the domicile, drive the population out of all cellars, demolish tenant-houses not fit for human beings to live in, inspect and compel the removal of all miasm-generating garbage and filth; in short, fit metropolitan residences to be comfortable homes, and then with a quarantine which will bear lightly upon all concerned, imported epidemics will not flourish here. We quarantine against small-pox, and must continue to; but compel universal vaccination at home, and make all sailors present arms, to show their vaccine scars, before entering port, and small-pox will die out. We quarantine against yellow fever and typhus, and must continue to break out infected cargoes away from the wharves, (and quarantine persons, too, till the City is in sanitary trim, and not an hour longer;) but a few sanitary regulations, well enforced at sea, would make this a comparatively safe operation. The British Quarantine Commissioners have advised to suspend all further quarantine against these diseases; they have such faith in British sanitary law and popular intelligence, as to risk it. It will take a year or two to educate our people up to the point that such total abolition would not breed a panic, which is quite as fatal and more truly contagious than yellow fever. Moreover, before it would be otherwise than recklessly ruinous to us, we must have a Sanitarian or two among our municipal rulers, and one man at least in the Board of Health who knows typhus fever from the mumps, and can distinguish between an unfamiliar perfume and an atmosphere loaded to its full capacity with miasm.

So the parties stand, widely divided upon some points, but a unit in the faith that our present quarantine system is overcharged with farcical inconsistencies, outrageous and irrational taxes on commerce, and the traveling public. Abolish these at once. Meanwhile stir the sanitary kettle, and keep the subject boiling.

Railway Comforts.

The season of suffocating dust, and hot, sleepless nights, when hapless rail-travelers earn their locomotion by veritable labor and sweat—the season of bloodshot eyes and petrified lungs, of sudden colds and steady headaches, of sanded clothes and ruffled tempers, is nigh at hand. It is a season, which, on the whole, is less seductive than its opposite period of red-hot stoves and frosted windows, of head-splitting heat, and foot-freezing cold, of toasted faces and chilly backs,—the normal condition of Winter car-traveling. And it is more easily ameliorated; for hot, dusty air can be cooled and cleansed more readily than the wintry blast can be warmed and distributed. It is difficult to conceive of a more totally uncomfortable den than a crowded car, on a hot and dusty day,—and it is almost impossible to put men, and, alas, women and children, into a more thoroughly wretched sewer than a full and tight railway carriage, heated up after the usual fashion, on a wintry night. That thousands of people are compelled to endure this slow poisoning of body and temper, year after year, is a disgrace to the managers of our railways. It compromises their sagacity as deeply as it impeaches their humanity, for every one of these evils might be remedied at a comparatively small cost, which the travelers themselves would be only too glad to pay. Most of the devices now known and occasionally adopted, secure some important feature of comfort, but they do not, as applied, accomplish enough to make car-traveling tolerable, especially by night.

The philosophy of the whole subject is expressed in two words—*ventilation* and *upholstery*.

Ventilation implies not only a passage of air, but an equably distributed current of heat. Whatever ease of posture a seat or couch may furnish, or however genial a temperature may pervade a car, an atmosphere chemically or mechanically impure will invariably compromise rest, and murder sleep. Simple windows, however scientifically adjusted, are totally inadequate as ventilators, for, in nine cases out of ten, a cloud of dust surrounds the car, and will enter it at any aperture, if there is no governing current to prevent. But how inadequate are windows, when any passenger may fill a whole car with dust or cold, and obstinately sacrifice the general comfort to suit his personal whim. The distribution of fresh warm air by common car stoves, is still more abortive. To maintain the required average of warmth, the region of the stove is over heated, while the extremities of the car are intolerably cold, and even this temperature is reduced by blasts from the window, which the toasted neighbors of the fiery furnace have opened in self-defence. And this is not the worst feature. The elevated stratum of breathing-air is both foul and hot; prolific of restlessness and headaches. The whole order of health is reversed; ordinary appliances are not capable of insuring the remedy, and the little good their scientific adjustment might accomplish, is invariably thwarted by the, perhaps, excusable selfishness of a few passengers.

There are various modifications of windows—some of them on the Boston Express line are a type of the class,—which by a scientific arrangement of surfaces and openings create a slight outward current, and prevent the entrance of dust *in bulk*; and there are some side and top ventilators which act as pumps with good results. Excellent as are these devices, when they are parts of a system, they cannot do the subject justice. Air must enter a car somewhere, and with it, dust, if any dust rises. Besides, this process of exhaustion is too slow to insure chemical purity. There must also be an inward current, and since this will be dusty and foul, and often hot, it must be cleaned, cooled and moistened by the same simple process—by passing it through spray or water. All this is well done by several kinds of ventilators which some of our roads have used. With a few modifications it might be thoroughly done.

If it is deemed important to maintain a Summer temperature in Winter cars, it is not difficult to substitute a furnace for the Summer water-bath. All this is feasible. But is an approximation to Summer heat at all necessary or desirable? No feasible amount of ventilation in a stove-heated car, whose average temperature is 70°, will keep the heads of passengers tolerably cool, or their feet comfortably warm,—but if the feet are well and equally protected by steam pipes, or by hot water, or air tanks, their overcoats and shawls, and a plenty of cool oxygen, will keep them warm clear-headed, and pacifically tempered. Any one who has traveled in a first-class European carriage on a frosty day, will indorse this view of the case. All these appliances are simple and feasible.

But without an abundance of good, soft upholstery, the best system of isothermal ventilation will not make railway traveling passably comfortable. American cars are signally, it would almost seem designedly, barren in this regard. The very ornaments bristle with sharp corners. A change of position, especially to sleep, requires the most unnatural contortions of the body. The heterogeneous mass of heads, legs and arms which are strewed over the architecture of a night car, reminding the beholder of a battle-field after a charge of cavalry, is a disgraceful commentary on our railway discomforts.

Instead of making soft, elastic and ample the head and arm-rests of our ordinary sleeping seats, of which a dozen kinds fulfill the conditions of comfort as to shape and adjustability, some of our railway men have jumped to the other extreme, and jammed their cars full of beds. We are thankful to see any symptom of reform, but we must wonder that railway managers ignore the many cheaper and more comfortable devices, which *only* need good upholstering to make them far better than beds for traveling purposes. And this same rigid and angular construction characterizes too many of the so-called sleeping cars. We should prefer standing on the platform to lying in the contracted, hard, foul holes which we have seen in one or two "sleeping saloons." Slumbering in loose nocturnal apparel is a very different thing from lying down pantalooned, braced, and buttoned up in walking gear. A slightly reclining sitting posture is far more comfortable. To sleep well in a chair, the back and head must recline, the thighs must be raised so that the body will not slip out of the seat, and the feet must be considerably elevated from the floor. Above all, every place where the body can touch must be soft and springy. Without this condition, comfort is impossible. Add to this a warm footrest, and a regular supply of pure air, and car-sleeping will be really seductive. Such arrangements can not be perfected if seats are crowded into a car. There are many ways to save dead weight besides cheating passengers out of their elbow-room. Two things more will promote the comfort of travelers; good tracks, which avoid dust and noise, and smoke-preventing coal engines. Let us at least have a little more upholstery; we *can* stand poisoned air, but we can't endure bruised heads.

Street Improvements.

It is not, by any means, a difficult matter to carry out a scheme for street improvements, provided it affords an opportunity for fat jobs, and gives occasion for the appointment of commissioners. The magnitude of the scheme, and the cost involved in its execution, will be found to operate in its favor rather than against it. On the contrary, it is impossible to have the most trifling matter attended to in the way of a street improvement, if it calls for nothing more than an ordinary outlay, and the employment of the regular municipal officers. We have seen schemes for opening new streets and widening old ones carried out, while a piece of broken pavement, which obstructed the travel of a great thoroughfare, remained unmended. The business part of the City, or at least all that part of it lying below Chambers-street, has become too small for the traffic carried on in it, and some of the streets imperatively demand widening, or, at least, straightening and regrading. But the enormous expense which the process of widening those down-town streets involves, and the serious inconvenience which it would occasion, may well cause the projectors of such schemes to hesitate in attempting to carry out their plans. The worst of it is, that they are not projected by disinterested and competent persons, who act intelligently on behalf of the public at large, but by interested persons, who have no higher ends to serve than their own personal benefit. Very great improvements might be effected in the streets running parallel with Broadway, and even in that great thoroughfare itself, by removing the temporary obstructions which constantly incumber the sidewalks, by keeping the streets well swept, and by a suitable pavement. The great difficulty is in the pressure on Broadway, and the great difficulty in Broadway is the smooth Russ pavement. If there were any way of improving this solid pavement, by which a firm foothold could be given for horses, without destroying its evenness of surface, its effect upon the street would be nearly equal to widening it one-third. But this appears to be wholly impracticable. All the experiments that have been tried for improving the surface of the pavement, have been miserable failures. The proposition which has been before the Common Council, for substituting the Belgian pavement for the Russ, would be an outrage too great even for the New-York public. To take up a solid granite pavement, which cost six dollars the square yard, to put down in the place of it the loose and imperfect Belgian blocks, would be monstrous. But something must be done for the relief of Broadway, and if the City authorities would call in experienced engineers to their assistance, a plan might be devised, beyond all doubt, which would have the required effect without involving an expense that would neutralize all its benefits. For our own part we have no question that by using something like the iron pavement that has been laid down in Nassau-street, opposite the Post-office, Broadway might be immensely improved This pavement, though more costly at first, is the most economical that can be used, on account of its standing so long without requiring repairs. It affords a perfectly firm hold for the horse's hoof, and increase his traction power immensely, while its surface is much smoother than that of any other pavement except the Russ. But the blocks can be so cast as to convert Broadway into a railway, without any of the inconveniences resulting from rails laid in the street. Strips of iron might be extended the entire length of the street, for the wheels of carriages to run in, while the feet of the horses would have a perfectly firm floor to step upon. If some similar improvement were made in Nassau-street, the sidewalk free from its incumbrances of one kind and another, the grade of the street altered, and its profile made a little more regular, there would be no immediate necessity for its being widened.

A Modern Amazon.

Since the discovery of the Centaurs at Miss Laura Keene's Theatre, nothing more interesting in the way of excavation has rewarded the diligence of the explorer in New-York than the bringing to light yesterday morning of three full-grown and lovely Amazons, the descendants of the unhappy Queen Jenthesilea.

For this tribute to society and to science the world is indebted to that grave, moderate, magnanimous, clear-headed and veracious journal, the New-York *Tribune*.

The diligent diggers of that painful establishment have at last unearthed a nugget of pure ore. After many years of anxious and ill-rewarded toil, which had produced nothing better than bogus Irish rebellions, bankrupt communities of rather inconsistent and very impecunious Fourieritos, impracticable politicians bent on riding lame hobbies down hill, and other natural phenomena of the like uninteresting kind, the *Tribune* has no

[illegible] has invented—we beg its pardon, found out a "fair Amazon of West-[illegible] X. by name, who has for some time been riding madly to and fro, amid turmoil and applause, and mounted on a "horse, jet black, with a white star on the forehead," at the Opera. The loveliness of this lady passes all [illegible] and converts the virtuous Bonnerges of [illegible] Opera.

Are these the fashionable phrases that express the vulgar greed of Republicanism? and [illegible] the abominations of mileage?

"She is a handsome girl of the happy age, of fresh, brilliant and beautiful looks. Her figure is beautiful, without being slight; she has dark, luxuriant hair, large, flashing black eyes, beautiful arms, pure complexion, clear and fair; her chest well rounded, her hand small and delicate as that of a princess painted by Velasquez, her foot is neat and very firm, her voice clear and sonorous. She breathes all the life and fire of twenty-one Summers. Add to this, that her soul is worthy of this outside—a soul noble and devoted—a heart passionate with generous ideas. She has much cleverness and great courage."

Astonishing young woman! but not more astonishing than her admirer. The *Tribune* office is in peril of a female blockade, and Printing-House-square will shortly echo with the trampling hoofs of whole squadrons of Amazons! But lovely as the Amazon is, and wonderful as is her beauty, her courser is more wonderful still, as well for his Satanic nature and name, as for his docile recognition of the mystic might of womanhood in his mistress. Since Una and the Lion, there has been nothing like it:

"*Beelzebub*, the name of Miss T.'s horse, is so untamable and ferocious, that no rider can mount him, no groom guide or stall him. He has already killed an Englishman, named Thomas Dixon, who undertook to groom him in the stable. Labor was powerless to tame this terrible animal. Three persons only can approach *Beelzebub*; the first is Miss T. herself. To her *Beelzebub* is as pliant, gentle and affectionate as a King Charles spaniel. He follows her, he frowns on her, and kneels that she may mount him. He neighs when she approaches. He is proud and happy to carry her. He paws, he caracoles, he curvets, he never tries to unseat her. He obeys her word without ever exhibiting the least impatience."

It was superfluous to add after this that Miss T.'s feelings towards her horse are, as Sairey Gamp would put it, "perfectly mutual." She loves her horse as the horse loves her, as the *Tribune* loves them both.

But she and the horse are not alone. Rather than put "Miss T." to the pains of grooming him with her soft white hands, the considerate *Beelzebub* consents, noble beast that he is, to tolerate the services of two young ladies, aged sixteen and eighteen years respectively. Miss Laura Keene's centaurs could not be more condescending!

"The two other persons who can approach *Beelzebub* are two young ladies of sixteen and eighteen years, Jenny and Kitty Wilkinson. *But Beelzebub only suffers them, and shows them no attachment.* Jenny and Kitty act as grooms to *Beelzebub*—they feed and curry him, and walk him in the morning. Jenny, the youngest of these sisters, a slight-looking child, whose womanly figure is not yet developed, is dressed as a groom, and follows Miss T. every time Miss. T. pays visits on horseback, for no other person can hold *Beelzebub* by the bridle when his mistress dismounts. For the rest, Miss T. is a charming young person, and has no need to ride *Beelzebub* to be admired."

We should think not! A young lady on the back of a tiger may inspire fear and awe, but hardly the gentler emotions of admiration and tenderness.

Yet it appears that one dauntless young Lochinvar of a lover has contrived to approach this startling creature, and to declare his love without losing his head. "Miss T.," and we must say, we are more than astonished at the cynical coolness with which the *Tribune* chronicles the fact, has not only bestowed herself and her diabolical horse, (we suppose with his pretty little grooms thrown in,) but a dower of six hundred thousand francs also upon one of the "most intelligent of the French generals," and will "follow her husband to Italy."

America's loss is Italy's gain. All the Austrians in Lombardy may as well leave the country at once. With a horse like *Beelzebub*, and a husband "intelligent" enough to circumvent that demon, "Miss T." will soon bring Francis Joseph and his armies to reason. Meanwhile, had we found our Amazon anywhere else but in the columns of the *Tribune*, which, as is well known, never quotes a word from its cotemporaries without full acknowledgment, we might be inclined to think her a brazen Amazon cast on the Boulevards of Paris, though obviously not the Amazon of Kiss.

Musical.

Academy of Music.—Donizetti's celebrated opera of "I Martiri" will be played here to-night for the first time in America. This announcement is sufficient, we hope, to attract an overflowing audience. Mlle. Piccolomini, Signors Baldelli and Amodio assist in the principal parts.

Harmonic Society.—An extraordinary performance of this Society last night at the Academy of Music gave us Haydn's "Creation." The solo singers were unusually good—Mme. de Wilhorst, Mr. J. R. Thomas, and Mr. E. Perring; the chorus—consisting of the Society—was ordinarily bad; by which we mean to say that in all essentials of time and tune it was worse than anything that can be heard elsewhere. A few nights ago the Harmonic Society sang at a public concert; the performance was despicable. We passed it over in silence, and in pity. On the present occasion—one involving no extraordinary effort—we expected something better; the effort was more feeble than before. It is useless inquiring into the cause of this; the fact is sufficient. Even in the chorus, "The Heavens are telling"—which we have never known to be sung without an *encore*—the audience slept or aroused itself to a dim consciousness of noise and scramble. There is no reason why the Harmonic Society should not be the best musical association in the City; it possesses undoubtedly, the finest male voices, and is, numerically, the strongest of all the singing clubs. But for some reason which is not worth while inquiring into, it is the worst. The performance last night was medium. The soloists however were excellent. Madame de Wilhorst sung admirably, and gave a new proof of her high artistic claims on the public—more so in this oratorio than in anything she has essayed yet. Mr. J. R. Thomas was artistic and excellent; there is no better concert singer. Mr. Perring was, of course, good; in this sort of music he is without an equal. Omitting the chorus, the performance was fine. Mr. Barrow conducted the orchestra with precision and feeling for the singers.

"Hiawatha."—Our readers will be glad to hear that Mr. Stoepel's celebrated cantata of "Hiawatha" will be given at this house on Thursday of next week. Mr. Strakosch, to whom we are indebted for this treat, will place some of his best artists in the cast.

Smith O'Brien's Visit to the Institutions.

Yesterday, by invitation of Governor Moloney, Mr. Smith O'Brien, accompanied by Thomas Francis Meagher, John Mitchell, Capt. Lyons, and other personal friends, paid a private visit to Randall's, Blackwell's and Ward's Islands. The visitors, conducted by Governor Moloney, were shown through the different establishments at Ward's Island, where Mr. O'Brien conversed with many of the emigrants, not only of Irish but of other nationalities. He was next conducted to Randall's Island, where the boys displayed their skill in military evolutions, which formed the chief feature of attraction.

Master Ryan, as usual, delivered an address, which was responded to by Mr. O'Brien, who remarked that during his stay in the United States he had never seen anything which had so enlisted his feelings, and he would carry back to Ireland most pleasing reminiscences of the "boys' army."

He was then taken through the cells and various apartments of the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island, after which, in company with his friends, he returned to the City.

The Committee of the various civic and military associations have not as yet prepared their reports as to the demonstration and address on Saturday, but all the arrangements will be perfected to-morrow evening at the Astor House.

Bibles for Staten Island.—At the last monthly meeting of the American Bible Society, the Rev. Mr. Caldwell was appointed a colporteur for Staten Island, to supply such of the people as need it with the Scriptures. He has been successfully engaged in the same work on Long Island, about Flushing. He addressed a large audience, last evening, at Port Richmond, the Revs. Brownlee, Reese, Knapp and Ellison, of the Dutch Reformed, Episcopal, Baptist and Methodist Churches, with Mr. Disseway, making addresses on the occasion. Richmond County now has over 21,000 inhabitants.

☞ We are indebted to the Purser of the steamship *James Adger* for late Charleston papers.

Trial Trip.—The Panama Railroad Company's steamer *Guatemala*, Captain John M. Dow, started yesterday morning on a trial trip.

From the Gold Mines.

PARTICULARS OF THE MURDER OF CAPT. BASSET BY JOHN SCUDDER—SUFFERING ON THE ROUTE, AND SCARCITY OF PROVISIONS.

Correspondence of the Leavenworth Times.

DENVER CITY, K. T., Monday, April 18, 1859.

We have had quite an exciting time here, for the last few days, as you will have heard. A murder was committed here, and the murderer hung summarily. This passed off quietly. Then came the other, between two parties from St. Louis, well known not only in St. Louis, but throughout the Missouri River—Capt. P. T. BASSET, and JOHN SCUDDER. They came in the same party last Fall, and passed through Leavenworth a few days before I left.

They got up a quarrel on the way out, in relation to the Express Company, about to leave for Fort Laramie. It appears that JOHN SCUDDER was either connected with it, or supposed to be, and Capt. BASSET remarked that he did not want JOHN SCUDDER to have anything to do with his letters, as he would steal them. The remark reached SCUDDER by some officious person, and he came over to Cherry Creek, where Capt. BASSET was at work fixing his house. SCUDDER had two men with him, and called Capt. BASSET out, and asked him if he said he was a thief. The captain said "*No.*" SCUDDER then asked the Captain if he had said that he did not wish him to handle his letters for fear he would steal them. The Captain said "Yes." SCUDDER then drew his pistol. The Captain saw it, and grappled with SCUDDER, and quite a struggle ensued. When the Captain started to go away, SCUDDER fired, and shot him near the armpit sideways, the ball entering into his lungs.

After receiving his shot, the Captain said in a loud tone of voice, "Gentlemen, JOHN SCUDDER has shot me." SCUDDER replied, "I did shoot him, and am ready to deliver myself up to the proper officer, but not to a mob." He then left the crowd that assembled from all parts of Denver City, with the understanding that he was to stand his trial. SCUDDER was immediately bound over, and placed in the hands of the Sheriff, D. D. Cook, who put a strong guard around him. The trial was agreed upon for Monday, this day. The occurrence took place on Saturday. On Saturday night SCUDDER was watched, but no attempt was made by him to escape.

On Saturday night and Sunday all was quiet, but on Sunday night the alarm was given that SCUDDER was gone. He and CAROL WOOD (also of St. Louis) left about 11 o'clock for parts unknown, on a pair of fast mules, and the poor unfortunate JOHN SCUDDER is now at large, a wanderer on the earth. His capture in this mountain region is next to impossible, though many are in search of him.

We have, in addition to the excitement above, all sorts of rumors in relation to the gold prospects—some for and some against; but the real trouble is this: Hundreds of emigrants have arrived, and are arriving, without either money, or provisions, or mining tools, guns or ammunition, and our stock has run down, and none arriving.

This is a feature in affairs here we made no calculation for. We supposed all would come with at least three months' provision, but it is not so. Hundreds have arrived that we have to take into our houses and board, and we have not got it to spare. We are doing all we can to satisfy all, and so far we have succeeded. But if it continues we will soon be out of everything. I hope no one will come here without their own provisions. Money will not buy provisions if we have not got them. Men cannot prospect or do anything else without provisions. This every sensible man coming to this country should understand. Besides, we have rather cold weather for this season. The mountains are still covered with snow, and little has been done lately.

I was called upon this morning by JOHN L. SMITH an old Indian Interpreter, and he stated to me the following—(a party of Cheyennes having arrived here from the Arkansas)—the story is that the Cheyennes were invited by the war-cipe to join the Apaches and Comanches to plunder all the trains that come up the Southern route. I give you the account as I got it, and emigrants can decide for themselves.

The people here have taken initiatory steps to form a new State. "Jefferson" delegates will be elected on the 15th of May, to meet in Denver City on the second Monday of June, to form a State Constitution. The laws passed by the last Kansas Legislature in relation to this country, are not well received here, but the people do not complain, as they had no representative.

Deplorable Accounts from the Pike's Peak Emigrants.

STARVATION AND DEATH—DEAD BODIES DEVOURED

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, May 24.

The regular correspondent of the *Democrat* writing from Denver City on the 9th inst., recounts a most deplorable condition of things on the Plains. Many of the emigrants were dying of starvation, whilst others were subsisting on prickly pears and wild onions found along the road. The stage agent reports picking up a man named BLUE, who was reduced to a skeleton from starvation. He had started with his two brothers. One of them died, and the remaining two ate his body. Another died, and he, in turn, was nearly devoured by the survivor. A man named GIBBS had reached the mines in a starving condition, and he expressed the opinion that his party, numbering nine, had all perished. Many graves are reported along the route, and much property had been abandoned and destroyed on the road. The writer of the letter says the departures from the mines are about equal to the arrivals. About 500 returning emigrants reached St. Joseph on Saturday, all of whom confirm the previous accounts of the suffering and privations on the plains.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
PRICE FROM $50 TO $125.

For Families, Tailors and all manufacturing purposes these machines are unequaled. They are more durable, capable of doing a greater variety of work, and of earning more money than any machines in the market.

The new Family Machines, at $50 and $75, are attracting universal attention. They are much the best machines ever offered at a low price.

The prices of all our machines have been greatly reduced. I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway.

We would call attention to the Peremptory Sale of 16 Valuable Building Plots to be made at auction, on TUESDAY, June 7, at the Merchants' Exchange, by SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer, situated at Spuyten Duyvel, and in one of the choicest locations in the vicinity of New-York. To persons who are desirous of obtaining a desirable and convenient country place, this sale is worth their attention; or for capitalists, as a good investment.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
NEW STYLES AT REDUCED PRICES.
No. 495 Broadway, New York.
No. 162 Fulton-street, Brooklyn.

The Catamenial Bandage, or Female Protector is now ready. For sale by J. B. MARSH & CO., No 229 Broadway, and by the druggists generally throughout the United States. Price $1 50 by mail or express.

4,000 Black Alpaca Coats,
From $1 50 to $5 50,
At EVANS',
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE.
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING, and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Hams.—PROVISION DEALERS AND GROCERS—The celebrated Flint and Mount Vernon HAMS are now offered for sale, at wholesale and retail, by
HALSTEAD, CHAMBERLAIN & CO.,
Nos. 198, 200 and 202 Forsyth st., New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Rupture Cured—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder-braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 Cents a Box, Black or Brown, warranted; Depôt No. 1 Barclay-st; also sold at No. 390 Broadway, and all druggists. Infallible Onguent for the growth and beauty of the hair. Floralia for the same.

Tracy's Celebrated Shirts, made to order and warranted to fit. A fine assortment of Under Shirts and Drawers, for Summer wear, at Nos. 87 and 89 William-st, one door north of Maiden-lane
GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

French Soft Hats,
J. COUPIN'S manufacture, (Aix,) constantly receiving, by S. J. PARDESSUS, his agent, No. 156 William-st., corner of Ann.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs, and Toupees, surpass any in the world. A complete assortment of Ladies' long braid Fronts, Half Wigs, &c., always on hand. For sale, and the Dye privately applied, at No. 6, Astor House.

Fishing Tackle of the best quality, and in GREAT VARIETY, FOR SALE BY WILLSHER & DAMEREL, NO. 53 NASSAU-ST., NEAR MAIDEN-LANE.

Shades!! Shades!!
GLASS SHADES of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Depot No. 156 William-st., corner Ann-st.

Paris Soft Hats.—A choice supply received by late steamers, made expressly to order for our retail sales. LEARY & CO.,
Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway.

Weed's New Style $50 Family Sewing Machine.—The particular attention of Skirt Manufacturers is called to this improvement.
WHITNEY & LYONS, No. 477 Broadway.

Scott's Head-quarters, NO. 152 FULTON-ST.
NEW STYLE OF SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING NOW READY.
GIVE US A CALL.

Clerkships are Crowded, while Useful trades go begging, because young men do not understand their true vocation. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, should be consulted phrenologically.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where they are properly understood and made.

Notice.

O. J. WOOD & CO.

Have removed from No. 312 to

No. 444 Broadway, New-York.

In consequence of the very large number who prefer to buy Professor Wood's Hair Restorative from the manufactory direct, the proprietors have resolved to make retailing a feature of their business hereafter, and will now be most happy to see all their lady and gentleman patrons, and to give them all the information in their power, at their new store, No. 444 Broadway.

The number of years Professor Wood's Hair Restorative has been before the public, and the manner in which it has sustained its reputation, as shown by the constantly increasing demand for it, renders it unnecessary at this late day to detail its merits. Suffice it to say, it is no late effort, in imitation of some other, stimulated by its success, but a scientific and well-established preparation for restoring the color and growth of the hair, eradicating dandruff, preventing the hair falling out, and a general rectifier of all affections of the hair and scalp.

Sore Throat, Plague and Sore Throat.—This quality of seizing hold and causing the expulsion of depraved humors is possessed by no other medicine than Brandreth's Pills. They operate only upon the tissues involved in—that is, affected by the disease. In fact, they seize upon those humors not so much from preference as from natural affinity, their life being below that of the surrounding parts; and which, settling on the tissues of the throat—that is, around the throat region—produce sore throat, sore throat plague, and the severe headache and fever. Within an hour after four or six pills are taken, there is felt a peculiar creeping in the part affected, a sort of collecting up of the diseased humors ready for expulsion. No hurt or weakening effect can ever arise from their use, because they cannot act upon healthy parts; and taken early, they prevent all organic disease. Oh, how important in sickness to use that medicine which only extinguishes the disease and leaves no evil effect behind. Sold at 25 cents a box, with pamphlet and directions, at No. 294 Canal-st., Brandreth Building, and at all respectable druggists.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Finkle & Lyon's Family Sewing Machines.—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market, or money refunded.
P. S.—Send for a Circular. No. 505 Broadway.

Campbell, Chemist and Apothecary, corner 8th-av. and 23th-st. Pure and genuine drugs, medicines and perfumery. Strict personal attention to the prescription department.

McLaughlin's Improved French Yoke Shirts—Ready made or made to measure. Store No. 289 Greenwich-st., corner of Murray.

MARRIED.

SMILLIE—BRAINERD.—In this City, on Thursday, May 5, by the Rev. Wm. R. Williams, WM. MAIN SMILLIE to JOSIE D., daughter of Geo. W. Brainerd, Esq., all of this City.

GRAHAM—MCKEE.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 24, in the Reformed Presbyterian Church, 12th st., by the Rev. Dr. McLeod, JOHN GRAHAM to JENNIE, daughter of Joseph McKee, all of this City.

THOMPSON—KANE.—In Jersey City, on Tuesday, May 24, at the residence of the father of the bride, by the Rev. J. J. Bowden, WILLIAM THOMPSON, Captain of ship *Constitution* to HENRIETTA M., only daughter of R. Kane.

HUTCHINSON—ALLEN.—At Orange, N. J., on Tuesday, May 24, by the Rev. O. B. Frothingham, Mr. C. O. HUTCHINSON, of Brighton, Mass., to Miss JULIA M., daughter of Allston Allen.

AVIS—BOYCE.—At Fishkill, on Wednesday, May 18, by the Rev. J. H. Suydam, Mr. J. M. AVIS, of New-York, to Miss LAURA, daughter of John Boyce, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

ROSS.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, May 24, LATITIA, only child of James and Latitia Ross, aged 3 years, 9 months and 14 days.

Her funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, 83d-st., near 3d-av., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

As the sweet flowers that scent the morn,
But withers with the rising day,
Thus lovely was this infant's dawn—
Thus swiftly fled its life away.

HALL.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, May 24, at 8 o'clock A. M., Miss EDISTINA M. HALL, daughter of the Rev. B. R. Hall, No. 252 Cumberland st., in her 22d year.

Funeral will take place on Thursday, May 26, at o'clock P. M.

MURDEN.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, May 24, GRACE ELMA, daughter of Maria E. and the late Edward C. Murden, aged 6 years and 8 months.

Her funeral will take place on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her uncle, Allen N. Leet, No. 260 Degraw st. The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend.

RUNDLE.—In Brooklyn, L. I., on Monday, May 23, at his late residence, No. 118 Union-st., ALFRED RUNDLE, in the 67th year of his age.

His remains will be taken to Connecticut for interment.

GALE.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, May 24, NATHAN ALONZO GALE, son of A. H. Gale, aged 21 years, 5 months and 7 days.

Due notice will be given of the time and place of funeral.

GLASE.—In Jersey City, on Monday, May 23, very suddenly, Mr. WM. GLASE, in the 81st year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at the Unitarian Church, corner of Montgomery and Grove sts., Jersey City, at 2 o'clock this day, (Wednesday.) The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

PHELPS.—At West Hoboken, on Tuesday, May 24, Mr. CHARLES PHELPS, a native of Dorking, England, aged 58 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the Episcopal Church in West Hoboken.

☞ Dorking, England, papers please copy.

CORLIES.—At Shrewsbury, N. J., on Friday, May 20, JACOB H. CORLIES, aged 57 years.

HOWARD.—At Port Chester, Westchester County, N. Y., on Monday, May 17, MARGARET E. HOWARD, wife of Chas. Howard, Esq., of Detroit, Mich.

WEMPLE.—At South Boston, on Monday, May 23, at the residence of her son-in-law, Dr. S. H. Kendall, after a short illness, MRS. CAROLINA WEMPLE, in the 81st year of her age.

☞ Chicago, Ill., papers please copy.

WOOLSEY.—At Mobile, on Sunday, March 27, CHARLES G. WOOLSEY, of Brooklyn, N. Y., mate of the ship *Hebretia*, son of the late Wm. G. Woolsey, Lieutenant in the U. S. Navy, in the 27th year of his age.

His remains were removed to Greenwood Cemetery for interment on Tuesday, May 24.

BOWERY CLOTHING EMPORIUM.
ESTABLISHED 1837.
W. L. CONKLIN & CO.,
NO. 8 BOWERY.
Wish to call the attention of the public to their assortment of MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING!
SPRING OVERCOATS! BUSINESS SUITS!
A large assortment of SPRING OVERCOATS, AT VERY LOW PRICES, ranging from $6 upward.
Fancy Cassimere Pants and Vests in proportion.
GOODS MADE TO ORDER in the MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE, at short notice, and upon economical terms. DON'T FORGET—No. 8 BOWERY.

PRINCE IMPERIAL CHAMPAGNE,
FROM
DE VENOGE & CO., EPERNAY, FRANCE,
as used at the
IMPERIAL TABLES ON THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE.
A PERFECTLY PURE AND DELICATE WINE
at a moderate price and admirably adapted for family use.
Sold by
H. A. KERR, No. 746 Broadway; J. S. PIERCE, No 685 Broadway; HOWELL & CO., No. 693 Broadway; MACY & CO., No. 319 6th av.; CORWIN & CO., corner of Broadway and 20th-st.; SHAW & CROSBY, No. 126 Spring-st., and by nearly every leading Hotel and dealer throughout the country.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, Sole Importer,
Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

MAY 18.
GREAT SALE
OF
CHALLIES AND LAWNS
THIS WEEK,
AT
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.'S,
Nos. 80 and 82 Chambers-st.
THE TRADE WILL DO WELL TO ATTEND.
Prices range lower than any quotations yet made.

SILVER WARE.
WM. FORBES,
Manufacturer of Sterling Silver Ware.
TEA SETS, DINNER SERVICES, SPOONS, FORKS, &c.
ICE PITCHERS, BUTTER COOLERS,
FRUIT VASES, &c.,
Manufactured and for sale at his manufactory, No. 277 Spring-st., near Hudson, at Wholesale and Retail.
Has manufactured solely for one of the principal houses of this City for the past 25 years.

USEFUL IN EVERY FAMILY.
Grease spots, paint, &c., removed instantly. Gloves, ribbons, &c., cleaned equal to new, without injury to the most delicate color or fabric, by HEGEMAN & CO.'S CONCENTRATED BENZINE.
HEGEMAN & CO.,
Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.

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Price from $50 to $125.
Are admirably adapted for all FAMILY and MANUFACTURING purposes.
The public is respectfully requested to call and examine them, at No. 434 Broadway, corner of Howard-st., N. Y.
Agents wanted.

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THE WILLCOX & GIBBS' SEWING MACHINES, "as recently improved, are the most popular Machine for family use ever introduced." Price $30 to $50.
Sale rooms No. 504 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas.

IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.
The subscriber having secured the privilege of using all the panels in the cabins of the Hoboken Ferry-boats, for advertising purposes, is now prepared to put up in those boats all business cards or advertisements which will occupy one of said panels. They measure from 60 inches by 22 in a less size. Merchants and others wishing to avail themselves of this mode of advertising will address O. F OATMAN, No. 22 Beekman st.

MENDELSSOHN UNION.
"HIAWATHA."
The members of the Union are particularly requested to be in attendance at the rehearsal on THURSDAY EVENING, 26th inst. Mr. Stospel's "HIAWATHA" will be in rehearsal preparatory to its production on Thursday evening of the week following.
S. L. MILES, Secretary.

HARPER'S WEEKLY FOR THIS WEEK

CONTAINS:

A LARGE MAP OF NORTHERN ITALY, showing the position of the Armies.

The Map of Italy which we print this week should be carefully kept in every family. Without such a Map the accounts of the war will be unintelligible. And we are able to say that no Map of the Seat of War can be bought in this country which, for clearness and accuracy, can compare with the one which the Subscriber to HARPER'S WEEKLY receives this week.

DICKENS' NEW NOVEL, "A TALE OF TWO CITIES," splendidly illustrated, for which Messrs. HARPER & BROTHERS pay the Author
FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

THE PORTRAIT, STUDY, AUTOGRAPH AND BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF HUMBOLDT.

PORTRAIT AND SKETCH OF GENERAL GYULAI, Austrian Commander in Italy.

An Original and Admirable Engraving of "YE ABOLITIONISTS IN COUNCIL—YE ORATOR OF YE DAY DENOUNCING YE UNION."

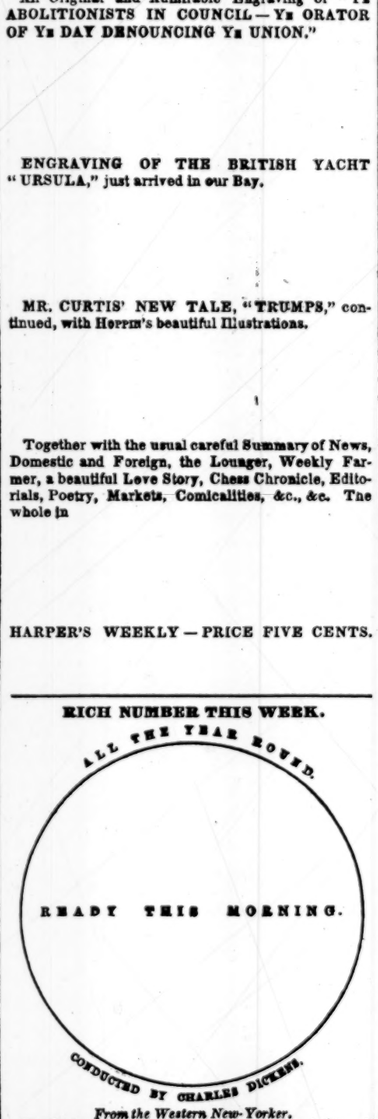
ENGRAVING OF THE BRITISH YACHT "URSULA," just arrived in our Bay.

MR. CURTIS' NEW TALE, "TRUMPS," continued, with HOPPIN'S beautiful Illustrations.

Together with the usual careful Summary of News, Domestic and Foreign, the Lounger, Weekly Farmer, a beautiful Love Story, Chess Chronicle, Editorials, Poetry, Markets, Comicalities, &c., &c. The whole in

HARPER'S WEEKLY—PRICE FIVE CENTS.

RICH NUMBER THIS WEEK.



From the Western New-Yorker.

The Dickens is in it without mistake. Box is himself again in the "story of our lives from year to year."

In addition to Dickens' new Novel, and other brilliant papers, this number contains a ready-interesting article under the title of "Battle Array," suggested by the approaching war in Europe, which is alone worth the price of the number. Buy it. Five cents per copy. THE FIRST MONTHLY PART will be issued June 1, in elegant tinted covers, forming one of the richest magazines of the day. Price 20 cents. Dealers will please order at once. J. M. EMERSON & CO., No. 37 Park row, New-York.

THE STRONG-MINDED COUSIN,
A STORY.
Translated from the French,
By J. VINCENT HUNTINGTON, ESQ.,
appears in this week's
NEW-YORK TABLET.
Also,
SPEECHES OF SMITH O'BRIEN,
at Quebec, Albany and Boston.
Articles on
WAR MATTERS,
THE FUND FOR SARDINIA,
THE OLD ENGLISH DIFFICULTY,
Dublin, London and Paris Correspondence.
CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.
The Rev. Mr. O'Farrell's concluding Lecture on the EARLY IRISH CHURCH.
Latest News from Europe, &c., &c.

NATIONAL PREACHER.
The May number is published and is enriched with three Discourses. First: The Discourse by the Rev. Dr. Beman, preached before the American and Foreign Christian Union, Anniversary Week. The subject is—*Roman Catholics and Catholic Countries as a Missionary Field.* A Sermon which should be widely read. The others are rich and instructive discourses. Back numbers of this year, with a fine portrait of the late Dr. Taylor, furnished to new subscribers; only $1 a year. Address
W. H. BIDWELL, No. 5 Beekman st., New-York.

NO. 9 IS OUT THIS MORNING,
Containing "Vaillance," Polka Militaire, Joseph Ascher "To My Lute," A Methfessel; "Tears of Love," beautiful Ballad, Walter Maynard; "Fireside Songs," No. 4; "Auld Robin Gray," Scotch melody; "Souvenir di Schlosswald," A. E. Schaffer. To be had at all news depôts and bookstores.
M. BELL & CO., No. 13 Frankfort st.

THE STEREOSCOPE.

From an article by Oliver Wendell Holmes in the Atlantic Monthly.

"Oh, infinite volumes of poems that I treasure in this small library of glass and pasteboard! I creep over the vast features of Rameses on the face of his rock-hewn Nubian temple. I scale the huge mountain-crystal that calls itself the Pyramid of Cheops. I pace the length of the three Titanic stones of the wall of Baalbec—mightiest masses of quarried rock that man has lifted into the air; and then I dive into some mass of foliage with my microscope, and trace the veinings of a leaf so delicately wrought in the painting not made with hands, that I can almost see its down and the green aphis that sucks its juices. I look into the eyes of the caged tiger, and on the scaly train of the crocodile, stretched on the sands of the river that has mirrored a hundred dynasties. I stroll through Rhenish vineyards. I sit under Roman arches. I walk the streets of once buried cities. I look into the chasms of Alpine glaciers, and on the rush of wasteful cataracts. I pass in a moment, from the banks of the Charles to the ford of the Jordan, and leave my outward frame in the arm-chair at my table, while in spirit I am looking down upon Jerusalem from the Mount of Olives."

Upwards of 20 000 Views of all countries, on glass and on paper, have been published. New Views received by every steamer. A circular, giving drawings of boxes and list of Views, with prices, sent to any address on receipt of a stamp.
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Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

ENGLISH CARPETS.
NEW STORE—NEW GOODS—LOW PRICES.
English Tapestry, 75 to $1.
Ingrained Three-ply, 90c. to $1.
Three-plys and Ingrains, 25c. to $1.
Oil-cloths, 2s. 6d.
Canton Matting, at low prices.
Crossley's yard-wide English Tapestries, new patterns.
B. BEATTY'S, No. 8 4th-av.,
Near Cooper Institute.

ICE PITCHERS! ICE PITCHERS!
And echo answers nothing but "Ice Pitchers." Well, I shall endeavor to keep a constant supply of plated and Britannia ones for my numerous patrons.
LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

NEW BOOKS.

WILL BE READY THIS DAY, AT 10 A. M.

APPLETON'S ILLUSTRATED RAILWAY GUIDE, FOR JUNE.

THE TIME-TABLES PUBLISHED OFFICIALLY, UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF RAILWAY SUPERINTENDENTS

It is the only Railway Guide in the United States which represents the principal Railways, through the instrumentality of maps thereby rendering the various routes so simple and comprehensive, that a traveler of the most ordinary capacity can readily understand them.

THOUSANDS AND TENS OF THOUSANDS of Appleton's Guide are sold through the United States and the Canadas. There is scarcely a town, village or city but it reaches. There are very few who undertake a Western or Southern tour before purchasing a copy of the Guide, to enable them to

SELECT THEIR ROUTE,

previous to commencing a journey. Judging from the present demand for the Guide, the time is not far distant when *every intelligent* traveler will consider it just as necessary to provide themselves with a copy of Appleton's Railway Guide.

PREVIOUS TO STARTING ON A JOURNEY,

as to purchase their tickets before entering the cars. Independent of its importance as a Traveler's Guide, as a traveler's companion it is unequaled. It gives an account of railways and their progress from month to month, arts and sciences, valuable inventions, anecdotes and incidents of travel, &c.

CONTENTS OF JUNE NUMBER.

I.—INSTRUCTIONS TO TRAVELERS.—In reference to Time Tables.

II.—RAILWAYS AND THEIR PROGRESS.—Speech of S. M. Felton, Esq., President of the Philadelphia Wilmington and Baltimore Railway; Notice to Railway Superintendents; Philadelphia City Railways; the Boston and Worcester Railway; Memphis and New-York *via* Cincinnati; Baltimore and Ohio Railway; Mailing Letters on the Cars; Cleveland and Toledo Railway; Important to Travelers; the Camanche, Albany and Mendota Railway; Illinois Central Railway; Premium for a Steam-Plow; the Southern Railway; What a Railway will Do; Terre Haute, Alton & St. Louis Railway; Edgefield and Kentucky Railway.

III.—TERRIBLE ADVENTURE IN THE MAMMOTH CAVE, KENTUCKY; AN ADVENTURE ON A PRAIRIE; A HINT TO TRAVELERS.

IV.—NEW INVENTIONS.—Steam Fire-Engines: Honors to Inventors; A New Kind of Varnish; A Mountain of Glass; Important Discovery; Strength of Boilers; Strong Repairing Cement; Substitute for Coal; Iodine for Browning Iron; Important Discovery of Coal; Antidote to Strychnine.

V.—APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE COUNTING-HOUSE CALENDAR.

VI.—ANECDOTES AND INCIDENTS OF TRAVEL.—Take your Chances; Traveling on the Mississippi River or How a New York Clerk got the better of Three Mississippi Gamblers; Engineering Loan, or Staking Out a Railway; Astronomy made Easy; Dead-Headed Through; Out of Railroad, by Conductor; A Feline Traveler; The Latest from the Gold Regions; A Three Minute Horse; Louisville and Lexington Railway.

VII.—UNITED STATES TIME INDICATOR showing the difference of Time between the various Cities of the United States, including San Francisco, California; Trinity Bay, Newfoundland; Valentia Bay, Ireland; and London, England—with Illustration.

VIII.—A LARGE STEEL-PLATE MAP OF THE RAILWAYS OF THE UNITED STATES, showing, by figures spread over its surface, where the trains in each particular line may be found.

IX.—THROUGH ROUTES, to and from New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, Buffalo, Baltimore, Toledo, Chicago, Cleveland, Cincinnati St. Louis, &c., with Maps and other information relating to the localities in question of traveling to and from all the principal cities North, South, East and West.

X.—A LIST OF PROMINENT HOTELS IN THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE UNION.

XI.—A GAZETTEER OF THE UNITED STATES, arranged under the separate Maps of Railways, giving an account of the most important cities, villages, &c., through which the Railways pass.

XII.—SEVENTY MAPS OF THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAYS.

XIII.—NEW TIME TABLES, corrected to date.

SEVENTY-FIVE RAILWAY MAPS.

In reference to the accuracy of APPLETON'S GUIDE, the attention of the traveling community is called to the following extract from a letter to the *Saturday Evening Gazette*:

"Within the past six months, business or pleasure called me into one half of the States of the Union, and over several thousand miles of railroad, and I have never arrived at a depôt ten minutes late, nor lost a connection. Thanks to my pocket companion, APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE—a work corrected and published semi-monthly, which is a model of accuracy, and may be relied on implicitly. A study of its contents has beguiled many miles of their tediousness, while the information it imparts reflects the greatest credit on the publishers."

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

From the Annual American Railway Times.

This is a most admirably-arranged traveler's guide, and we cordially recommend it to the public. It is the most complete thing of the kind ever published in this or any other country.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

Appleton's Railway Guide is, without exception, the most complete work of the kind ever published. Mr. G. F. Thomas, the original projector and compiler of the Guide, was for many years a resident of our city, and is well known to many of our citizens as peculiarly competent for a work of this kind.

From Harper's Weekly.

"Appleton's Railway Guide, which makes its monthly appearance, has become as much of a necessity in America as Bradshaw is in England or on the Continent, while the style puts to shame that dingy publication."

APPLETON'S ILLUSTRATED RAILWAY GUIDE,

Is, without any exception, the cheapest book ever published. It contains nearly 300 pages, nearly 75 maps, a variety of useful and entertaining matter, and is sold at the low price of

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER COPY.

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, New-York.

For sale by all the principal Periodical and News Agents, at all the book stores, and by the boys who sell books, papers, &c., upon the cars throughout the United States and the Canadas. D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers, Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE TO AGENTS.—It would be advisable, in consequence of the demand for the Guide, for agents to send their orders several days previous to the days of publication, thereby saving disappointment by not having them filled in time. D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers.

THE HON. EDWARD EVERETT!
SPECIMEN NUMBERS AND PORTRAITS.
THE ECLECTIC MAGAZINE!

The June Number is published. It is beautifully embellished with a full-length portrait of the HON. EDWARD EVERETT, as he appeared in the Academy of Music, on the evening of the 4th of March last, delivering his Oration on the *Character of Washington*, in the posture with uplifted hand, at the moment when he points to "Washington as the Beacon Light!" The portrait was taken in Ambrotype—engraved by Sartain and corrected from life. Every person who desires to possess an exact likeness of the great American Orator, with a biographical sketch, should obtain the June Number of the *Eclectic Magazine* and its rich table of contents, 144 pages. The May Number is embellished with two beautiful Historic Plates: One—The Scene of Maria Antoinette Going to Execution;—the other, The Scene of Condemnation of the Beautiful Princess Lamballe.

The April Number is embellished with two fine plates. One, a splendid portrait of Louis Napoleon, Emperor of France; the other, the historic plate of Napoleon I. and the Pope signing the Concordat.

The March Number is embellished also with two fine plates. One, a beautiful full-length portrait of the Empress Eugenie of France; the other, the Empress Maria Theresa, Empress of Austria, and Prince Kaunitz.

The beautiful Prints and Portraits of each of these Numbers are well worth *fifty* cents alone, besides the 144 pages, double columns, in each Number, of varied choice reading. Any, or all, of these will be sent, prepaid to any address for forty-two cents each, sent in postage-stamps.

Each new subscriber who pays one year in advance for The *Eclectic*, will receive either of the splendid Premium Prints, worth $2 50 each. The *Eclectic* is $5 per year. Address W. H. BIDWELL,
No. 5 Beekman st., New-York.

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In Europe,
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PAUL MORPHY,
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APPLETON'S
ILLUSTRATED RAILWAY GUIDE
CONTAINS
Nearly seventy-five railway maps, with gazetteer, monthly account of railways and their progress, arts and sciences, monthly account of new inventions, anecdotes and incidents of travels, &c., &c., &c. Nearly 300 pages. Sold, at the low price of 25 cents per copy, by all the principal periodical and news-agents, at all the book-stores, and upon the cars throughout the United States and the Canadas. D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers, Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, New-York.

CARPETING.
NEW AND CHOICE PATTERNS FOR SPRING SALES
SMITH & LOUNSBERRY,
No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.,
Are now opening their entire Spring importations at the following low rates:
Velvet and Medallions, best English..10s. to 15s. per yard
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Three-ply and Ingrain, new styles....4s. to 8s. per yard
Floor Oil Cloths, &c., &c., at equally low rates.

WATCHES CLEANED AND REPAIRED
In the best manner
AT LESS THAN USUAL PRICES,
By the finest London and Geneva workmen, at
G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway.
FORMERLY NO. 11 WALL-ST.

"A GOOD SEWING MACHINE LIGHTENS
Labor and promotes the happiness of those at home."
A Sewing Machine for the Mother.
A Sewing Machine for the Daughter.
A Sewing Machine for the Sister.
A Sewing Machine for the Friend.
BARTLETT'S PATENT NOVELTY $6 SEWING MACHINES now selling, No. 421 Broadway, cor. Canal st.

PECK & COLEMAN.
No. 140 Nassau st., opposite *Times* Building,
CLOTHIERS.
New Goods at lowest cash prices.
GARMENTS MADE TO ORDER PROMPTLY,
In the best manner.

HECKERS' FARINA—IS IN THE HIGHEST repute as a delicious and wholesome food at all seasons of the year. It is a pure preparation from wheat, without the admixture of any other grain, and hence is invaluable in the Summer season. Extensively used at the Astor House, St. Nicholas, Metropolitan, and other first class hotels and saloons, it is rapidly becoming an indispensable dish on all good tables.
Manufactured and sold at the Croton Mills, 201 Cherry-st., New York. A liberal discount to dealers.
HECKER & BROTHER.
☞ For sale generally by grocers and druggists.

THE CHINESE EXTRACT OF SILK, IS the richest hair dressing in the world for beautifying the hair, and the most delicately perfumed. The use of this article imparts a dark and silky appearance to the hair, and the splendor elicited is unsurpassed by any other application. It has no equal. For sale by DUDLEY & STAFFORD, No 69 Beekman-st., and JOHN AITKEN, No. 208 Hudson-st. H. H. BURRINGTON, general agent, Providence, R. I.

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ADVERTISING AGENCY,
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Liberal arrangements will be made with advertisers, and their favors promptly inserted in any Newspaper published in the United States or Canada, at the publishers' lowest cash rates.

The attention of ADVERTISERS AND PUBLISHERS OF NEWSPAPERS is respectfully called to the following indorsement:

NEW-YORK, April 18, 1859.

To Publishers of Newspapers throughout the United States and Canadas:

Mr. JOHN HOOPER has been in business in this City for the last fifteen years as an Advertising Agent, during which time he has advertised largely in the papers with which we are connected, and has on all occasions met his payments and transacted his business promptly and satisfactorily.

Understanding that it is his wish to form a business connection with all city and country newspapers as an Advertising Agent, we take pleasure in recommending him to Publishers generally as a prompt, responsible and efficient Agent.

HORACE GREELEY & CO., Publishers New-York *Tribune.*
J. WATSON WEBB, Publisher *Courier and Inquirer.*
M. S. BEACH, Publisher New-York *Sun.*
FRANCIS HALL

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE LOT AND TWO FOUR-STORY brick houses thereon No. 38 Dorne st., in the City of New York; the lot 30 feet b 92 feet 4 inches. Five lots between the 4th and 5th avs., adjoining each other, three of them on the south side of 108th st., and two of them on the north side of 109th st.; each lot 25 by 100 ft. Six lots, adjoining each other, at the em, on the south side of 119th st., between the 3d and 4th avs.; 25 by 100 feet; and 4 lots, 25 by 100 ft., adjoining each other, on the south side of 121st st. Also, a plot of land, of about 6 acres, at Newark in New Jersey fronting on the railroad and dig bls situated. Also, a tract of land on Sandy Island, in Florida, comprising several thousand acres

F. R. TILLOU, No. 5 Wall-st

FOR SALE.—A DOUBLE COTTAGE-HOUSE, containing 11 rooms, near Astoria; splendid view of the Bay; house nearly new, filled in with brick; marble mantels, and well finished throughout; the grounds contain two acres of land, beautifully laid out; carriage drive, gravelled walks, terraced lawn; a great abundance of choice fruit bearing and ornamental trees; a beautiful hedge fence in thrifty condition, fine barn, stables, carriage-house, open shed, hennery, cow-house, &c., &c., all in good repair; a very complete and genteel residence, accessible hourly by boats or cars. Will be sold at a low valuation, on accommodating terms, or will be exchanged for desirable property in New-York City or Brooklyn. Apply to J. P. HOGARTH, No. 64 Broad-st., New-York.

TO MECHANICS AND MANUFACTURERS.—FOR SALE, EXCHANGE OR LEASE—A spacious 3-story stone building, with two dwellings, barns and extensive out-buildings, calculated for business on a large scale. There are ten acres of prime meadow and a never-failing stream of water running through the whole, adapting it to a tannery or steam power. This property is in the healthiest part of Fairfield County, 56 miles from New-York and 5½ miles from two railroad depots and a sloop landing. For terms, which will be liberal, apply to EASTINGTON MURRAY, Attorney at Law, No. 30 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—THE FINELY-FINISHED FIRST-class 4-story brown stone house and lot No. 17 East 20th-st. House built in 1857 and just put in complete order and ready for immediate occupancy. Lot 25x99, house 23x60; built in best manner, with every modern improvement and convenience. Will be sold low, as the owner moves into the country. For partic ulars apply on the premises, No. 17 East 33d-st., or to H. MASON, No. 30 Water-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS, MACHINISTS, FOUNDRYMEN, &c.—For sale, premises No. 318 12th-st., near Avenue C, being four lots of ground with buildings thereon, well adapted to any manufacturing business, saw or planing mill; steam engine and boilers ready for work on the premises. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 38 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE 3-STORY BROWN STONE House No. 110 West 44th-st., 16 feet 8 inches by 50 feet; Lot 98 feet 9 inches. The carpets, oil-cloths and gas fixtures in the same can be purchased of the occupant. Price $9,500. RAYNOR & BLACKWELL, No. 1,128 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR A SMALL country seat, near New-York, three well-built genteel houses on 2d av., corner of Lexington-av. House in prime order, 3-story, high basement and subcellar, Philadelphia brick, with brown-stone basements and trimmings. DINGEE & HOLDEN, No. 9 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW FIRST-CLASS 4-STORY flat-stoop brown-stone front houses, well located on 2d av., corner of 18th-st., finished with all the modern improvements. Price $13,000 and $9,000. Apply on the premises,

FOR SALE—TWO LARGE LOTS, SOUTH SIDE of 32d-st., 88 feet east of 3d-av.; if improved, the whole amount can remain on mortgage. Also, lot southeast corner 3d-av. and 55th st.; extra size. Apply to W. THOMPSON, No. 215 Water-st.

TO LET.

TO LEASE.—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE story white marble building, No. 655 Broadway. The first lot is 200x25 feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a hoistway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last 6 years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Furniture Ware-rooms. For further information apply to H. TAYLOR, No. 655 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 336 Broadway.

RARE CHANCE—RENT $300.—A THREE-STORY brick and brown-stone basement house, all the modern improvements, pleasantly located, twenty minutes' walk to Jersey City Ferry, or to FRANCIS MORGAN, No. 14 Pine st., N. Y.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS AT SPUYTEN DUYVEL, NEAR THE HUDSON RIVER R. ROAD STATION.—SIMEON DRAPER will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, TUESDAY, June 7, at 12 o'clock noon, 16 valuable building sites, from ¾ to 1 acre in size, or the whole in one or two parcels of 5 7-10 and 8 13-100 acres each, as purchasers may elect situated at Spuyten Duyvel, and only 9 miles from the City Hall. The property is within ¾ of a mile of the Hudson River Railroad station at Spuyten-Duyvel, and 5 minutes' walk of the steamboat landing. For the convenience of persons visiting the property prior to the sale, a boy will be in attendance on the arrival of each train from the City to direct visitors. The cars leave Chambers st. at 7¾ and 10 o'clock A. M., and 1¾, 3¾ and 4 o'clock P. M. For particulars and terms of sale apply to the auctioneer, No. 36 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—FURNISHED—Or for sale, at Fordham, Westchester County, the residence lately occupied by Dr. Walsh. The house is 43x36, built by days' work in the most substantial manner, filled in with brick, and has marble mantels throughout. The carriage house and out-buildings are ample and complete, and the whole place in perfect order. The grounds contain 3¾ acres and are highly improved with a great variety of fruit and ornamental trees. The house commands an extensive view on all sides, from East River to the Palisades. It is but half a mile from Fordham Station on Harlem Railroad, and but 12 miles from the City Hall. Apply to A. R. WALSH, No. 211 Pearl-st.; or to Dr. WALSH, on the premises.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET AT ROCKAWAY, L. I.—Within an hour and a-half from New-York. The place is finely located on high ground, on the main road leading to the Rockaway Pavilion, and contains 42 acres of very superior land. The house is of Gothic style, commodious and well-furnished, commanding a fine view of the ocean. The grounds are tastefully laid out and well planted with choice fruit trees and fine shrubbery. The out buildings consist of neat cottage for gardener and servants, two large barns, carriage houses, ice-house and poultry house, &c., &c. For further particulars, apply to JAS. M. PLUMB, No. 97 Chambers-st., or to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 14 Pine-st.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE 1¾ MILES from the Jersey City Ferry, in a delightful neighborhood on Bergen Heights, N. J., (near the Rev. Dr. Taylor's church.) A commodious two-story frame house, with tower and piazza in front and rear, newly and tastefully finished, stabled, &c., with 10 acres of land, fruit and forest trees, commanding extensive view of surrounding country, lately the residence of John J. Ackerman, deceased. The furniture nearly new, for sale at a bargain. The above is on a stage route where conveyances pass every fifteen minutes. For particulars, inquire on the premises, or of W. A. KISSAM, at the Shoe and Leather Bank, New-York.

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VILLAS, COUNTRY SEATS, COTTAGES, AND FARMS, FOR SALE,

BY S. EDDY & CO., NO. 51 LIBERTY-ST.

A number of elegant residences, with spacious grounds stocked with fruit trees and shrubbery, and commanding fine river views, at each of the following villages on the Hudson, viz: Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Irvington, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, and Nyack. Also on Staten Island, at Grange and Bloomfield, N. J. Also, a large number of fruit and dairy farms, and country seats with farms attached, from one to three hours' ride from New-York, at prices ranging from $1,500 to $30,000. N. B—Several eligible country seats and farms to exchange for good City property.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE pieces of property on Bergen Heights, in Hudson County, N. J., suitable for a gentleman's villa, within half a mile of Jersey City. The property is situated on Belmont-av., (the most central and handsome avenue in the County,) is elevated about 100 feet above tide water, commanding views of New-York and Newark Cities and bays, also beautiful Hackensack Valley, and surrounding country; it is convenient to churches and schools, and is in the immediate vicinity of the splendid residences of Peter Bentley, Steph. D. Harrison and Geo Gifford, Esqs. It contains about 7½ acres of rich loam land, in which are planted 100 fruit trees of the very choicest kinds, viz: Cherries, apples, pears, plums, peaches, nectarines and apricots. Omnibuses pass the avenue and afford communication with New York every ten minutes; fare six cents. This property must be seen to be appreciated, and will be sold at a bargain, $6 000, worth $12 000. For particulars apply at CHARLES KEENAN'S office, northeast corner of Montgomery and Greene sts., one block from Jersey City Ferry, or to FRANCIS MORGAN, No. 14 Pine st., N. Y.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS AT SPUYTEN DUYVEL, NEAR THE HUDSON RIVER R. ROAD STATION.—SIMEON DRAPER will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, TUESDAY, June 7, at 12 o'clock noon, 16 valuable building sites, from ¾ to 1 acre in size, or the whole in one or two parcels of 5 7-10 and 8 13-100 acres each, as purchasers may elect situated at Spuyten Duyvel, and only 9 miles from the City Hall. The property is within ¾ of a mile of the Hudson River Railroad station at Spuyten-Duyvel, and 5 minutes' walk of the steamboat landing. For the convenience of persons visiting the property prior to the sale, a boy will be in attendance on the arrival of each train from the City to direct visitors. The cars leave Chambers st. at 7¾ and 10 o'clock A. M., and 1¾, 3¾ and 4 o'clock P. M. For particulars and terms of sale apply to the auctioneer, No. 36 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—FURNISHED—Or for sale, at Fordham, Westchester County, the residence lately occupied by Dr. Walsh. The house is 43x36, built by days' work in the most substantial manner, filled in with brick, and has marble mantels throughout. The carriage house and out-buildings are ample and complete, and the whole place in perfect order. The grounds contain 3¾ acres and are highly improved with a great variety of fruit and ornamental trees. The house commands an extensive view on all sides, from East River to the Palisades. It is but half a mile from Fordham Station on Harlem Railroad, and but 12 miles from the City Hall. Apply to A. R. WALSH, No. 211 Pearl-st.; or to Dr. WALSH, on the premises.

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FARMS.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF FORTY-THREE ACRES of land, under a high state of cultivation, well fenced, a lane through the centre, good and convenient house and out buildings, two large cisterns, and a never-failing well of excellent water; well fruited, fine apple orchard, choice pears, &c.; lawn about the house, beautifully shaded; about twenty-five miles from Brooklyn by the turnpike, two miles from the Hicksville depôt on the Long Island Railroad, and 4½ miles from Oyster Bay, on the Jericho, Norwich and Oyster Bay road. Terms easy, or would be exchanged for improved City property. Apply to AUGUSTUS F. SHOTWELL, No. 21 Exchange-place, New-York, or JOS. F. SHOTWELL, Westbury.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A farm of 137 acres in Dutchess County, five miles from Dover Plains' depôt. Plenty of choice fruit; good buildings, fences, soil, &c. Apply to OGDEN HELYE, No. 276 4th-av., or ELIAS HAIGHT, on the premises. Address Washington Post-office, Dutchess County, N. Y.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, A SMALL FARM at Hempstead, 2¾ miles from the depôt, containing about 21 acres of first-rate land, new house and barn all in good order; price $3 500; terms easy. Apply to P. C. BARNUM, No. 194 Chatham-square.

FOR SALE.—ORANGE COUNTY FARM, 180 acres, with spacious buildings, choice fruit, and spring water, in a beautiful farming district, near Goshen. Maps, &c., with S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

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SPLENDID BUILDING SITE.—ON THE EAST bank of the East River, opposite the foot of Blackwell's island, 200 feet front, with fine sea wall, fish-pond, stable, &c., and 56 lots of land; fine avenue in the rear. For sale cheap, by MILES & BETTS, Real Estate Office, No. 77 Cedar-st.

WANTED TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE or cottage on the Hudson River, until November, not above Riverdale, and on the east bank of the river preferred. Address D. A. P., Box No. 128 Times Office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE.

A rare opportunity for a practical man to engage in an old and well established business.—THOMAS MORTON, (late MORTON & BREMNER) offers for sale his SPARING BALANCE, BOOKS, CLAPPS and RIVET (or NAIL) MANUFACTORY. To any one having a good practical knowledge in manufacturing, it will be a very desirable investment. For particulars, apply at No. 212 Pearl-st., from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M.

STEAMSHIPS FOR SALE.—THE UNDERsigned offer for sale the steamships FLORIDA, ALABAMA and AUGUSTA. They are about 1,300 tons each, built in this City by W. H. Webb, machinery at Novelty Works; are first-class ships. For particulars, apply at &c., 18 Broadway, to SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON. If not sold previously at private sale, will be sold on WEDNESDAY, the 1st of June, at auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, at 1 o'clock P. M., by L. M. HOFFMAN & CO.

$50 A MONTH AND ALL EXPENSES PAID.—A local agent is wanted in every town and county in the United States (except New-York City) and Canada, to engage in a respectable and honorable business, by which the above profits may certainly be realized. For full particulars, address (including stamp for return postage) Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN, No. 21 Grand st., Jersey City, N. J.

$20,000.—WANTED, A PARTNER WITH this amount of capital, to invest in the manufacture of cotton goods. The object is to secure the services of a practical man to attend to the interest of the company in this City. The best of references given and required. Address A. N. D., Box No. 131 Times Office.

$500.—PARTNER WANTED—IN A FIRST-class grocery, which has done a large cash trade for many years; this is a rare chance for a party wishing business to take full charge, with a small capital. Apply on the premises, No. 26 Division-st., near Chatham.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—VERY HANDsomely and costly fitted with a full and fine stock of goods, doing a good and increasing business, and in a good neighborhood for a physician. For particulars apply to W. H. HALL, No. 218 Greenwich-st., between 9 and 10 o'clock A. M., or 4 and 6 o'clock P. M.

TO TEACHERS.—FOR SALE OR TO LET.—THE buildings, furniture and apparatus, with the highest reputation of a flourishing and remunerative female Seminary. For terms, address R. S. D., care of J. B. Clapp & Son, Real Estate Agent's Office, corner of Portland and Sudbury sts, Boston, Mass.

FOR SALE—A PORTER HOUSE, OPPOSITE ONE of the principal Ferry houses on West-st., doing a fine business, cheap for cash. Good reasons given for selling. JERVIS' INFORMATION EXCHANGE, No. 229 Broadway.

WANTED—A PARTNER, IN A SAFE AND LUCRAtive business, with a cash capital of $500; business safe and sure: which will be explained and satisfaction assured, by addressing ENTERPRISE, Box No. 130 Times Office.

THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF ZOPHER R. JARVIS' cordial store, No. 218 Bowery, for sale, and the store to let or lease. Inquire of HERMAN MAASS, corner of 1st av. and 2d-st., or of ZOPHER R. JARVIS, on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND TOOLS of an old established Confectionery, with three years unexpired lease at low rent; terms easy. Ample satisfaction will be given for selling. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 441 11th-av.

GROCERY FOR SALE.—THE OLD ESTABlished grocery No. 402 Broome-st., for sale with stock and fixtures. Established 1838. A rare chance for any one wishing to enter business. JOHN W. GILCHREST.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF the old-established paint and oil store, No. 113 Maiden-lane; now doing a good business; satisfactory reasons given for selling.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED TO THE PUBLIC

By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons only are licensed under my patents in this City:
George R. Jackson & Co.
J. B. & W. W. Cornell & Co.
S. B. Althause & Co.
Ingalls & Case.
Theodore Hyatt.

The law is that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. The "makers" having fairly notified the "users" of their intention not to pay, the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them.—as I shall certainly do. THADDEUS HYATT.

NEW-YORK, January, 1859.

ESTABLISHED 1850.
GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st.,
New-York.

Manufacturers of iron railing of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.
Bank doors, safes and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enameled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish.
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen in the Times Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park place; Thomas Hunt's store, College place.
United States Custom houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

121. IRON WAREHOUSE, SAMPSONS & BALDWIN, 121.
NO. 121 GREENWICH-ST.,

Have in store and offer for sale a full assortment of Swedes and Hammered Iron.
Refined and English Iron.
Band, Scroll and Hoop Iron.
Oval, Half-oval and Half-round Iron.
Angle and T Iron; Wrought Iron Beams.
Horse-shoe Iron, Peru Stilts and B B H.
Horse-nails Rods, T V F and other good brands.
Plow, Spring, Tire, Cast and German Steel.

LOOK HERE.

LEWIS' HARDWARE STORE, No. 169 Canal-st., second block from Bowery, towards Broadway. A fine assortment of the best Carpenters' Tools, Cut Nails, House-keepers' Hardware, &c., now opening. Call and examine

TO PROPERTY HOLDERS AND OTHERS ABOUT ERECTING OR ALTERING BUILDINGS.—Iron building fronts, with and without rolling shutters; interior columns; wrought and cast iron girders and beams; illuminating tile and vault covers; iron shutters and doors; court-yard and office railing; iron door and window lintels and sills, about one-third the price of brown stone.

JACKSON & THROCKMORTON,
Architectural Iron Works,
Nos. 55 to 61 Goerck-st., New-York.

East Broadway stages pass in rear of office; South-st. stages pass in front of the office. Manufacturers of the iron work of Daily Times Building and balance of the block; Union Bank, Nos. 498 and 500 Broadway, &c., &c. Particular attention paid to vault extensions and other alterations. References—Daily Times vault, Express vault, 21st-st and Broadway vault, &c.

N. B.—Every description of fine iron Work for building purposes.

THE LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH the new Patent Ice Breakers: Giffin's patent and Rowe's patent. Buy one, take it home, and try the experiment. For sale by Hardware dealers; manufactured by F. STEVENS, No. 229 Pearl-st., up stairs.

BEAUMONT'S STEAM GUAGES—PERFECT by reliable, handsomely made, and warranted, at very low prices. W. COPELAND,
No. 66 Broadway, New-York

RUSSIA SHEET IRON—300 PACKS, ASSORTED numbers, for sale, in lots to suit purchasers, at very low prices. A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt Hope Cut Nails, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

NORWAY IRON—STAMPS N. AND F. V., BEST quality, for railroads. For sale by
C. E. HABICHT, No. 127 Pearl-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.
In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. P. FARRINGTON'S, No. 386 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1845.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.
Manufactured and for sale by ROBERT PATON, No. 9 Grove-st. Circulars sent on application.

PATENT EXTENSION TABLES,
(New Improvement.)
WILLIAM BERDT'S
Manufactory and Warerooms,
Nos. 148 and 150 Wooster st., New-York.
A large assortment always on hand.

EAGLE ENAMELED FURNITURE MANUFACTORY—No. 634 Broadway, five doors above Laura Keene's Theatre. Elegant suites grained in rosewood, oak, walnut, maple, and ornamented in gold fruit, flowers and fresco, at prices from $35 and upwards. Homes in city or country are not considered furnished without one of these exquisitely beautiful suites. Mat tresses, spring beds, &c.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $25 and upwards; also mattresses and paillasses WARREN WARD, No. 377 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

CHAMBER FURNITURE—ENAMELED AND grained in every color and style, warranted to give entire satisfaction. Spring-bed bottoms on h

FINANCIAL.

CHICAGO R.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, (EASTERN DIVISION)
NEW-YORK, May 18, 1859.

SIR: The Trustees named in the agreement of Dec 1, 1858 to which your signature is annexed, in pursuance of authority given in the sixth article, hereby require the surrender and delivery to them, previous to the 1st day of July next, of the Shares of Stock, the Bonds, Coupons and Claims agreed to be placed in the Trust, in conformity with the stipulations in said agreement.

The Trustees will be prepared to receive the Stock, Bonds, Coupons and evidences of claims to be surrendered, on and after the 1st day of June next, at their office, No 52 Wall st., New-York, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M., and to advance to the parties entitled thereto, the cash to be paid for one half of the three Coupons, on the First Second and Construction Bonds, to deliver to the Second Bondholders Construction Bonds for such Second Mortgage Bonds as are to be exchanged; and to give Trust Certificates to all parties for such amounts as they shall severally be entitled to under the agreement.

For the convenience of Stockholders their Certificates of Stock may be surrendered to the Secretary of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, at Cincinnati transferred by the power of attorney attached thereto, to the Trustees; and on receiving advice thereof, Trust Certificates for ten per cent of the amount, will be at once transmitted to the said Secretary for delivery to the respective parties. Stockholders who may become entitled to an additional Certificate of ten per cent, on condition named in the seventh article, will be furnished with such Certificates immediately on the performance of such conditions

EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 8 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE, BELGIUM, ITALY
GREAT BRITAIN, SPAIN, GERMANY,
ENGLAND, PORTUGAL, RUSSIA,
HOLLAND, SWITZERLAND, SWEDEN,

ALSO ON

ATHENS, CONSTANTINOPLE, ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO, BEYROUT, JERUSALEM,
&c., &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-ST.,
buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

A. BELMONT, NO. 76 BEAVER STREET,
Buys and collects the Coupons of the State of California on the most favorable terms.

MALONE ET AL. VS. THE NORTH-WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY ET AL.—IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, IN AND FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT. January Term, 1859, No. 10 In Equity.

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, made in the above case on the 23d day of April, 1859, will be exposed at public sale, by public vendue or outcry, up n Tuesday, the 6th day of July, A. D. 1859, at 12 o'clock, noon at the Philadelphia Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, by Moses Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers, the following-described railroad and property, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, to wit:

THE NORTH-WESTERN RAILROAD, from its terminus in Newcastle, in the County of Lawrence, Pennsylvania, to its north-eastern terminus, at Blairsville, Indiana County, Pennsylvania, and all the corporate rights franchises, and privileges thereto belonging, together with the lands, depots, depot grounds, and real estate belonging to said railroad and said NORTH-WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.

ANDREW M. EASTWICK,
EDWARD C. KNIGHT, } Trustees.
PETER A. KEYSER,

N. B.—It appears, from the report of the Master, that the route of said railroad extends a distance of 96 miles, or thereabouts, that 38 consecutive miles of said road have been graded, and the bridge masonry thereon completed, and the superstructure of the bridges is part but not wholly made. That that portion of said road is, for the most part, ballasted but the ties are not upon that part of said road have not been arched, and that two miles, or thereabouts, of the track have been laid. Of the remaining portion of the road, three miles only have been graded; that since the work aforementioned has been done, many of the tunnels constructed have fallen in; that the cuts in several places have been filled by slides of earth and gravel, and the ballast in several places destroyed.

TERMS OF SALE.

The said Lands, Railroads, Franchises and Premises above mentioned, will be exposed to sale entire and in one lot, and the following terms and conditions will be observed in the making of the said sale, in accordance with the decree of the Court. The purchaser or purchasers of the Bonds or Coupons due and payable upon the said Bonds of the said "THE NORTH-WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY," and secured by the Mortgage executed by the said Andrew M. Eastwick, Edward C. Knight, and Peter A. Keyser, Trustees, shall become purchasers by themselves or with others of the said premises at the said sale, they the said holders of the said Bonds or Coupons, shall be and they are hereby authorized to make payment of the price or purchase money bid by them at the said sale, either in whole or in part, excepting the sum of $1,000 hereinafter mentioned, by transferring and delivering to the said Andrew M. Eastwick, Edward C. Knight, and Peter A. Keyser, Trustees aforesaid. The Bonds or Coupons the said purchaser may then hold, or by receipting upon the same for the amount that may be so bid by him or them in whole or in part of the said purchase money, the said Bonds and Coupons to be estimated at such rate per cent of the par value thereof, as the holders of the said Bonds or Coupons so purchasing, may be respectively entitled to receive out of the whole price or sum for which the premises shall be sold as aforesaid; after payment of expenses and commissions for which share or dividend the said delivery and transfer of a receipt upon the said Bonds and Coupons, shall be deemed and taken to be a discharge and acquittance to said Trustees; and the balance of the said purchase money not paid in Bonds or Coupons as aforesaid shall be paid by the said party so purchasing in cash, within *twenty* days after the day of sale to the said Trustees. And if the said premises shall be purchased at the said sale by parties other than the holders or owners of the said Bonds or Coupons, as before mentioned, then the whole of the said purchase money shall be paid in cash at the time of the said sale, or within *twenty* days thereafter, to the said Andrew M. Eastwick, Edward C. Knight, and Peter A. Keyser, Trustees aforesaid, and upon such sale being made and effected as before mentioned, and upon the terms thereof being fully complied with the said Andrew M. Eastwick, Edward C. Knight and Peter A. Keyser, Trustees aforesaid, at all execute to the highest bidder, being the purchaser thereof, or in case of default within twenty days thereafter to the next highest bidder for the same, a proper deed or deeds for the granting and conveying unto him or them of the aforesaid lands, railroads, franchises, improvements and premises to be delivered to him or them upon the acknowledgement thereof in this said Court, to have, hold, receive, and enjoy the same according to the law and the rules of assembly of this Commonwealth relating to the same for such estate and estates as the said "Northwestern Railroad Company" has therein, and that the said bidders at said sale shall pay down at the time of signing the conditions of sale, the sum of ($1,000) one thousand dollars. For further particulars, apply to T. HENNESSY, Solicitor for Complainants, No. 450 Spruce-st., Philadelphia.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE Company. New-York, May 18th, 1859.—Notice is hereby given, that the Arctic Fire Insurance Company of the State of New-York intend to increase the Capital Stock of said Company by the addition of Twenty-five Hundred shares of Fifty Dollars each, making the entire Capital Stock of said Company Three Hundred and Seventy-five Thousand Dollars; it being the ultimate intention of said Company to further increase the said Capital to the sum of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars.

By order of the Board of Directors.

my18-law6w* RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF COLUMBUS, Ohio, issued to the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company, and by said Company indorsed, falling due on the 1st day of June, 1859, payable at the City Treasury in the City of Columbus, Ohio, will be paid at the Park Bank, in the City of New-York, on and after that date, less three quarters per cent. for Exchange, or at the City Treasury, in Columbus, Ohio, at the option of the holder CHAS. A. MACY, Cashier.

PARK BANK, New-York, May 23, 1859.

NOTICE.—THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED BONDS of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, having been lost on board the steamer *Austria* on 13th September last, application has been made to the Company for the issue of duplicates, Nos. 3,043, 3,044, 3,045, 3,046, 3,870, 3,886, 3,887, 3,888, 3,889, 3,890, for $1,000 each, principa payable on the 1st October, 1860, with couponsattached for interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the 1st April and 1st October.

CAMMANN & CO.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., BANKERS, NO. 40 WALL-ST. MANHATTAN BANK, NEW-YORK, COLLECT NOTES and DRAFTS throughout the UNITED STATES, CALIFORNIA, CUBA and BRITISH PROVINCES, buy and sell BUSINESS PAPER, and all sound Securities, making ADVANCES when desired, and transact a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. Orders from correspondents for purchase or sale of securities executed promptly.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 29 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, May 24, 1859.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 7th day of June next.

The Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer Books will be closed from the 27th inst. until after the Election. RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON CO., CORNER OF BROADWAY AND WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, May 23 1859.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will be closed from May 27 to June 6, inclusive. The annual meeting of the Stockholders will be held at this office, on MONDAY, the 6th day of June, at 12 M. By order. RICHARD H. PHIPPS, Secretary.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK, May 21, 1859.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SIXTEEN Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Banking-room on MONDAY, the 6th day of June, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. By order of the Board of Directors. GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 108 Broadway, New-York, May 10, 1859.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Directors of this Company have, this day, declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent. on the Capital Stock thereof, payable on and after the 20th day of May, instant, until which day the Transfer Books are closed.

E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW YORK, May 18, 1859.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, held this day, a Dividend of Ten per Cent. was declared out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after Monday, May 23. The transfer books will be closed until after that date. By order of the Board.

FREDERIC HOFFMAN, Secretary.

NOTICE.—A FINAL AND ONLY DIVIDEND HAS this day been declared on the non-preferred indebtedness of THOMAS S. HAYDEN, payable on demand at the office of H. H. BUTTERWORTH, Assignee, No. 41 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, May 21, 1859.

PACIFIC BANK.—NEW-YORK, MAY 10, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent, payable on and after the first day of June. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst to the 1st prox. R. BUCK, Cash.

FINANCIAL.

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD CO.—HOLders of First Mortgage Bonds of this Company are requested to attend a meeting, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th of May, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the office of HALSTED & GILMAN, No 47 Exchange-place.

BILLS £1 UP@ARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO., No 63 Broadway.

$20,000. MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND and mortgage, in sums to suit applicants. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 443 8th-av.

INSURANCE.

THE HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY

Have removed their Offices to

No. 50 WALL-ST.,

Where, with an unimpaired Capital of $150,000 and a surplus of nearly $40,000, they continue their business as heretofore on terms which compare favorably with those of other reliable institutions.

R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

OFFICE NO. 84 BROADWAY.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT of the Affairs of the MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK for the quarter ending April 30, 1859:

Assets Jan. 31, 1859, per Report	$5,108,933 03
Less paid for taxes for 1851 and 1853	57,431 07
Total	$5,151,501 75

RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.

For Premiums	$363,794 66
For Interest	2,781 35—367,595 91
Total	$5,519,097 66

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid for claims by death and additions	$111,995 00
Paid for Surrendered Policies	13 793 34
Paid for Annuities	3,196 94
Paid for Commissions	11,899 50
Paid for Taxes, Medical Examinations, Advertising Postage, Law Expenses, Salaries, Printing and Stationery, Rent, Fuel, &c.	$16,329 90—155,415 77
Cash Assets May 1, 1859	$5,363,681 89
Which are invested as follows:	
Cash on hand and in Bank	$185,149 68
Amount invested in Bonds and Mortgages	5,002,3 5 68
Amount due from Agents	16 136 71—5,363,591 89
Amount as above	$5,363,591 89
Add Interest accrued and not due	140,000 00
Deferred premiums, (estimate)	125,000 00
Due from agents for premiums (in course of transmission)	20,000 01
Total	$5,548,591 89
Claims unpaid, $51,000.	
Number of Policies in force Jan. 31, 1859	10,5?2
Issued during the quarter	4 6
Total	11,438
Deduct for forfeited, surrendered, canceled, expired and dead	171
Policies in force May 1, 1859	11,266
Of which 10 537 are for the whole life	
Of which 269 are Endowment Policies.	
Of which 413 Term Policies.	

Net increase for the quarter in Policies	267
Viz: in Life Policies	277
Endowment Policies	21
	298
Decrease in Term Policies	31
	267
Average amount of Insurance for each policy of increase	$3,153 32

I have carefully examined the above statement and believe the same to be correct.

SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FREDERICK S WINSTON,	LUCIUS ROBINSON,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	W. SMITH BROWN,
WM. MOORE,	RICHARD PATRICK,
JOSEPH BLUNT,	WM. H. POPHAM,
ROBERT H. M'CURDY,	LYCURGUS EDGERTON,
ISAAC GREEN PEARSON	EZRA WHEELER,
JOHN R. SWIFT,	CEPHAS H. NORTON,
WM. J. BUNKER,	HAMLIN BLAKE,
WM BETTS,	SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
JOHN P. YELVERTON,	MILLARD FILLMORE,
JOHN WADSWORTH,	DAVID HOADLEY
ALFRED EDWARDS,	HENRY A SMYTHE,
NATHANIEL HAYDEN,	WM. V. BRADY,
JOHN M. STUART,	W. E. DODGE,
GEORGE R CLARK,	GEORGE S COE,
SAMUEL E. SPROULS,	WM K. STRONG,
SAMUEL M. CORNELL,	ALEX W. BRADFORD,
	FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

ISAAC ARRAIT, Secretary.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.
MILTURN POST, M. D., Medical Examiner.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—ALL PERSONS having claims or demands against JACOB J. VAN PELT, of the City of New-York, incurred prior to April 5, 1858, are hereby required to present a detailed statement of the same to the undersigned, at the office of JOHN M. EAGER, Counsellor-at-Law, No. 34 Wall-st, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of June next, when the undersigned will make a distribution of the assigned estate of said VAN PELT, among those whose claims shall have been presented to us as hereby required.—Dated New-York, Dec. 18, 1858.

CHARLES H. CORSER,
JONATHAN BEERS,
Assignees of said Jacob J. Van Pelt.

d18-2awGmS&W.

PILOTS.—MASTERS OF VESSELS WOULD VERY greatly oblige the Pilot Commissioners by requiring each pilot, as they board their vessel, either inward or outward, to show their license (noting particularly the date thereof as they are issued yearly) ere the charge of their vessel is given up to them.

There have been a number of licenses revoked, and the Commissioners keep their vessels now being occasionally piloted by parties not licensed. Vessels employing such persons are liable, under the law, to a fine of one hundred dollars, which will be rigidly enforced. By order,

F. PERKINS, Secty.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF ARREARS, NEW CITY HALL PARK, May 4 1859.

ARREARS OF TAXES.—PUBLIC NOTICE IS hereby given that pursuant to law and under direction of the Comptroller of the City of New-York, the undersigned will (as soon as the advertisement can be prepared) proceed to advertise for sale, the lands and tenements situate in the City and County of New-York upon which the taxes of the years 1852, 1853 and 1854 respectively remain unpaid. Taxpayers in arrears for those years are requested to make immediate payment, and thereby save additional expense

JOSEPH C. PINCKNEY, Clerk of Arrears.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Roads of the Board of Aldermen, will meet in No. 8 City Hall, on THURSDAY, May 26, at 3 o'clock.

Parties interested in any matters before the Committee are notified to attend.

H. W. GENET,
NICHOLS SEAGRIST,
J. H. BRADY, } Com. on Roads.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Lamps and Gas, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet on THURSDAY, May 26, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 2 P. M.,

NICHOLAS SEAGRIST,
WM. J. PECK,
R. L. DARRAGH, } Committee on Lamps and Gas.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE Application of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, relative to the acquisition of lands for a public park or place, between One Hundred and Fifth and One Hundred and Tenth streets and the Fifth and Eighth avenues in the City of New-York.—The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, pursuant to the statute entitled, "An Act to alter the Map of the City of New-York, by laying out thereon a public park and to authorize the taking of the same," passed April 2, 1859—three-fifths being present—hereby give notice to the owners, lessees parties, and persons, respectively entitled unto or interested in the lands, tenements hereditaments, and premises hereinafter mentioned and described, that they will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on Monday, the 30th day of June, 1859, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of three Commissioners of Appraisal in the above entitled matter, to estimate, in favor of the several owners, lessees, parties, and persons aforesaid, the just and equitable compensation for taking all those lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises, as lie between One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Tenth streets and the Fifth and Eighth avenues, in said City, and which the said Board of Commissioners of the Central Park deem advisable to be acquired for the purpose of extending said Central Park in the City of New-York, which said lands and premises are laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act entitled, "An act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1857. Dated May 13, 1859.

RICHARD BUSTEED, Counsel to the Corporation, And to said Board of Commissioners.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—WILLIAM T. INGERSOLL against JOHN W. MILLS.—Summons for money demand on contract.—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, a copy of which is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 112 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand dollars, with interest from the 13th day of December, 1858, at the rate of six per centum per annum, besides the costs of this action.—Dated May 10, 1859.

HARRISON & COOK, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The summons and complaint in this action were duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York on the 10th day of May 1859

HARRISON & COOK, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

my18-law6wW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN MAHLMANN, late of the City of New-York, intestate, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of JAMES C. HOE, No. 16 Liberty-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated, NEW-YORK, April 1, 1859. DORETTE MAHLMANN,

ap6-law6mW* Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER MASTERSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Reuben H. Cudlipp, No. 119 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of November next 1859. Dated, New-York, May 10, 1859.

my11-law6mW* MICHAEL TREACY, Executor.

DON'T SCOLD YOUR SERVANTS FOR punching holes in the refrigerator; it cannot be avoided if you use the common ice pick or mallet, but buy one of Giffin's or Rowe's patent ice breakers; you will soon save double its cost in ice. For sale by all hardware dealers; manufactured by F. STEVENS, No. 229 Pearl-st., up stairs.

SHIPPING.

H. B. LANSING & CO.,
No. 12 Broadway, New-York,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION HOUSE.

WILL attend to the shipping of light and heavy freight to all parts of Europe at the lowest rates that can be obtained by steam or sail. Samples and packages of all kinds forwarded by every steamer leaving for Europe, and prompt delivery guaranteed.

Goods shipped to the care of our house in Liverpool or Havre will receive prompt attention.

LANSING STARR & CO., No. 9 Chapel-st., Liverpool.
LANSING, BALDWIN & CO., No. 21 Rue Corneille, Havre.

COLEMAN'S CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO,
Sailing Regularly on Advertised Days.
CLIPPER OF WEDNESDAY, MAY 25.
The renowned Clipper Ship
TWILIGHT,
GATES, Commander,

is now rapidly loading at Pier No. 19 East River. This truly magnificent vessel is favorably known to the trade, and we think will readily command a preference over all other vessels now leading. Her late passage to San Francisco in 109 days, and the perfect manner in which she delivered her cargo is well remembered. She insures A No. 1, is in perfect order for the voyage, and will be dispatched promptly as above. For balance of freight, apply to WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 68 Wall-st., Tontine Building, Agents in San Francisco, Messrs. WM. T. COLEMAN & CO. Exchange on San Francisco for sale in sums to suit. Limited advances made on shipments of approved merchandise.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER ARAGO,
J. A. WORTH, Commander,

Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, May 28, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

The ship has five water tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

Price of Passage in second cabin $75 and $30.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. S. GRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer JULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail June 25

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP WESER,
J. H. GARTEN, Commander,

will sail positively, carrying the U. S. Mail, on SATURDAY, May 28, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN, at the following rates:

First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35. For freight or passage, apply to

GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

CLIPPER SHIP "UNCOWAH,"
FOR
SAN FRANCISCO.
FIRST VESSEL.

The Clipper UNCOWAH is completing her loading at Pier No. 21 East River, and will receive freight till SATURDAY NEXT, 28th inst. She was built by Mr. Wm. H Webb for the California trade, and is the only new York-built clipper up.

No. 53 South-st, corner Wall.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	80

The ships from Boston call at Halifax

PERSIA, Capt Judkins. CANADA, Capt Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt Anderson.
AFRICA Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head; green on starb ard bow, red on port bow.

CANADA, ARABIA, leaves Boston, Wednesday June 1.
ASIA, Lott leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 8.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 15.
AFRICA Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 22.
EUROPA, Leitch, leave Boston, Wednesday, June 29.
PERSIA Judkins, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, July 6.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Jewelry, Specie, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No 4 Bowling-green.

NEW LINE FOR HAVANA—STEAMSHIP QUAKER CITY. This well known and fast steamship, R. W. SHURDIT, commander, will sail for the above port on MONDAY, May 30, at 10 o'clock, from Pier No. 27, foot of Robinson-st. For freight at 30 cents per foot, or passage, apply to HARBOUR BROTHERS,
No. 33 South-st.

Freight received on the 25th instant.

This steamship will go no further than Havana, and will sail from that port direct for New-York on the 7th of June. Days of sailing from this port will be advertised.

No freight received after 12 o'clock of the day previous to sailing. Bills of lading furnished and signed on board. Passengers must have passports from Spanish Consul. Agent in Havana, J. M. ZANGRONIZ.

FOR THE SOUTH,
NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE,
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH, GA.—The favorite steamship STAR OF THE SOUTH, Capt. THOS. LYON, will leave on WEDNESDAY, May 25, at P. M. from Pier No. 4 N. R. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $26. New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, Ga., Savannah, $10. For freight or passage apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-Weekly U. S. Mail Side-Wheel Steamship Line.

Cabin passage.....$15 | Deck.....$6

The steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on FRIDAY, May 27, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely.

Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans	$39 75	To Augusta, Ga	$20 00
To Mobile	35 00	To Macon, Ga	23 00
To Montgomery, Ala	26 00	To Columbia, S. C	20 00
To Knoxville, Tenn	31 00	To Jacksonville, Fla	21 00
To Charlotte, N. C	22 00	To Pilatka, Fla	23 00

For freight or passage, apply to

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and elegant steamship HUNTSVILLE, Jno. A. Post Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, May 28, at 3 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $10; through ticket to New Orleans $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta, $23; Columbus, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot and proportionate rates. Insurance one half per cent. Apply to

H. B. CROWELL & CO., No. 86 West st.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship ELENAK, Captain A. BROWNLESS, will sail from the Company's wharf, Jersey City, for the above ports, after the arrival of the steamship ASIA: which leaves Liverpool May 14, (probably May 27.)

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60
Passage money between Havana and Nassau.....15

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE GLASGOW AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP COMPANY intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from NEW-YORK direct to GLASGOW, as follows:

EDINBURGH, Cumming, Wednesday, June 1, at 12 noon
GLASGOW, Thomson, Wednesday, July 6, at 12 noon

Rates of Passage from New York, Philadelphia or Boston, to Glasgow, Liverpool, Belfast, Dublin or Londonderry, first class, $75 Steerage found with an abundance of cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 23 Broadway.

REDUCED RATES.—FOR NORFOLK, $6; PETERSBURGH OR RICHMOND, $8.—The steamship ROANOKE, Captain Inner, will receive freight for the above places on Tuesday and Wednesday at Pier No. 13 North River, and leave Wednesday, 25th inst., at 3 o'clock. Freight for Petersburgh landed at City Point. Passage, stateroom included, to Norfolk, reduced to $6; Petersburgh or Richmond, stateroom included, reduced to $8. Meals 50c. extra. LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

ROSS, FALCONER & CO.'S LINE.—CLIPPER of SATURDAY, June 4, the superior medium clipper ship MARY HENDON MAYO, is now finishing her loading at Pier No 8 East River. The MAY has a good portion of her cargo on board, is well ventilated, and insures at the lowest rates. Favorable engagements can be made on application to

ROSS, FALCONER & CO., No. 46 Pine st.,
Agents in San Francisco, Messrs. Ross, Dempster & Co.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA, FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, C. H. E. JUDKINS, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 25th inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, and the PERSIA, from 9½ to 11½ A. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board. The ASIA will sail June 8.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

U. S. PASSPORTS (INDISPENSABLE DURING war,) issued through J. B. NONES Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport instructions of France issued with each passport. Bounty lands, pensions, &c., procured.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

COAL OIL.—TO THE TRADE.—THE AMERICAN Coal Oil Company are now prepared to negotiate with any responsible parties for the exclusive sale of their oils, and also of Tucker & Tift's burners and wicks, in towns, villages and cities of the United States and Canadas.

TUCKER & PADDON, Agents,
No. 42 John-st., New-York

MINERAL OIL.—MADE FROM BEST CANNEL COAL.—This oil is surpassed by none other in market for purity, fine color and brilliancy in burning; being uniform in quality, low in price, and having all the best properties of the finest coal oils, it leaves nothing to be desired by the consumer. Warranted free from any mixture whatever. Barrels about 40 gallons Agents, JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

COAL OIL.—TO THE TRADE.—THE AMERICAN Coal Oil Company are now prepared to negotiate with any responsible parties for the exclusive sale of their oils, and also of Tucker & Tift's burners and wicks, in towns, villages and cities of the United States and Canadas. TUCKER & PADDON, Agents
No. 42 John-st., New-York.

CRUDE COAL OIL FOR SALE BY H. OGDEN, Jr., No. 71 Broad-st.

FINE ARTS.

ARTISTS, TEACHERS AND SCHOOLS are respectfully informed that the subscriber is now selling the best English canvas, oil and water colors, brushes, pastels, drawing-paper, &c., at lower prices than any other house in the city. All the materials for Grecian painting. Prepared on hand and made to order.

W. SCHAUS, No. 839 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Wednesday, April 6, 1859, Trains will leave 26th st. Station, New-York, as follows:

7.45 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
9.30 A. M. Mail Train for Albany.
9.30 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
11.30 A. M. for White Plains.
2.30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
4 P. M. for Dover Plains.
5 P. M. for White Plains.
5.15 P. M. for White Plains, from White and Centre sts.
8.30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.

RETURNING WILL LEAVE

6 A. M. from White Plains.
5.30 A. M. from Dover Plains.
6.40 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
7 A. M. from White Plains.
8.45 A. M. Mail Train from Albany.
9.30 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
1 P. M. from Williams Bridge.
3 P. M. from White Plains.
5 P. M. from Williams Bridge.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Piermont foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st., via Pier moot, for Suffarns and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 24, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:40 and 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

GOVERNORS OF THE ALMS HOUSE.—The Board o Governors met yesterday afternoon, at Bellevue Hospital. The weekly statement gives 7,675 inmates as remaining in the different institutions on the 21st inst.; 1,983 individuals were admitted during the week ending that date; 31 died; 1,604 were discharged; 108 were sent to the Penitentiary, and 12 to the State Prison. The Superintendent of the City Cemetery asked the Board to authorize him to purchase another horse to expedite the removal of dead bodies, that the boxes containing them might not accumulate at the foot of Fifteenth-street. Referred to the Committee on City Cemetery. A communication was received from S. C. HAWLEY, Secretary of the Commissioners for the Removal of Quarantine Station, transmitting a resolution, adopted by that Board, asking the Governors to receive and treat at the Blackwell's Island Small-pox Hospital, all patients sick with that disease at the Quarantine or Marine Hospital, the expense thereof to be paid by the Commissioners of Emigration. The communication was referred to the Committee on Island Hospital to report. Communications were received from Messrs. RICHARD BUSTEED and WM. M. EVARTS, to whom were referred the legality and propriety of paying W. F. G. MORTON $4,560 for the advantages the Governors had derived from the use of sulphuric ether in the Hospitals as an anæsthetic agent. Dr. MORTON has assigned his claim for the above mentioned amount to Messrs. PURDY & RUSSELL. The latter gentlemen threaten to prosecute for the sum, and Messrs. EVARTS and BUSTEED advised that it should be paid, without further hesitation, as any defence which might be set up would be uncertain, since the Governors had already virtually acknowledged the justice of Dr. M.'s claim. The matter was laid on the table until the next meeting. The Board then adjourned to meet at the Penitentiary at 4 P. M. a week from next Tuesday.

EMIGRANTS FOR LIBERIA.—The fine bark *Mendi*, employed by an enterprising Liberia firm to trade in Africa, hauled out from Pier No. 47, East River, at 2 P. M. on Monday, May 23, and yesterday, the 24th, took her departure with a fair wind for her destination, conveying thirty-three emigrants sent out under the supervision of the Colonization Society. Mr. R. DELANY, the Explorer of the Niger Valley region; J. D. JOHNSON, his wife and five children, who returned from Liberia last Autumn, and Messrs. TURPIN & DUNBAR, partners in business of Mr. JOHNSON, with Mr. TURPIN's nephew, were also among the cabin passengers,—making a total of forty-four persons destined for the Republic. A large company of their personal friends accompanied them down to Sandy Hook, and a scene of deeper interest and higher enthusiasm is seldom witnessed than that displayed on this occasion. When the flag of Liberia, the white star on its blue ground—was hoisted, it was greeted with cheer after cheer, as though all saw in it the star of promise to their race. Religious services were held, and they were commended to His care and blessing who holds the sea in the hollow of His hand. This is by far the largest number that New-York has ever sent out in one company, and they carry with them a deep interest on the part of many who never before felt an interest in Liberia.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.—The English ships in the harbor were beautifully decked out yesterday with all their flags, in honor of the Queen's birthday. The ships of the London and Liverpool line also displayed their flags. The British Mail steamer *Persia* was at anchor off the Battery, and was literally covered with bunting. At noon she fired a salute. A large crowd were on the Battery to witness the demonstration. The Cunard Dock at Jersey City was also dressed out in the gayest colors. The British yacht *St. Ursula* was also beautifully decorated with the flags of nations. The rooms of her Majesty's Consul in this City were the scene of rejoicing during the day, and many others of her Majesty's subjects, resident here, made it an occasion for an "English dinner," with all its most attractive accompaniments.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors, yesterday, the Committee on ANNUAL Taxes presented an ordinance making the usual appropriations for carrying on the County Government, in accordance with the TAX LEVY. It was laid over till next meeting. The Board directed that $1,000 should be paid to ABRAHAM R. LAWRENCE, Jr., for compiling all the laws of the State relating to taxation in this county: and that $467 be paid for repairs to the Sheriff's office. The Board adjourned to Tuesday next.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—At the meeting of the Police Commissioners, held at 2 P. M. yesterday, Ex-Judge BEBEE, on behalf of the Old Police, proposed that their claims for reinstatement and back pay should be submitted to a Committee of the Board. Mr. VANDERPOEL opposed this, and a resolution directing that it should be done was laid over. It was a secret session, and nothing else that was done has transpired.

NEW LINE OF STEAMERS.—By referring to our advertising columns, it will be seen that the steamer *Josephine Wooster* has commenced her trips—not to Europe—but, (what has been heretofore considered a more difficult voyage,) *through* MacComb's Dam, *under* High Bridge, and to Morris' Dock. The passage money (eight cents) will secure "ample accommodations."

THE LATE DR. HULL.—The Hahnemann Academy of Medicine and the Homœopathic Medical Society, at a meeting in relation to the decease of the late Dr. A. G. HULL, resolved to honor his memory by a public meeting and oration at the Historical Society building to-morrow morning. Dr. S. B. BARLOW was chosen orator.

P COUNTERFEIT.—A new counterfeit $10 on the Hadley Falls Bank of Holyoke, Mass., is in circulation.

Police Reports.

STABBING ON A STEAMBOAT.—At a late hour on Monday evening, Dennis Hawley and Patrick Harrigan, deck hands on the steamboat *Commonwealth*, had a quarrel about some trifling matter, but did not come to blows. Subsequently the quarrel was renewed, when Harrigan drew his sheath-knife, and stabbed Hawley three times, in the neck, breast and side. The wound in the breast penetrated the left lung, and is considered dangerous. Harrigan was arrested, and yesterday Justice OSBORNE committed him to the Tombs to await the result of the injuries. Hawley was taken to the City Hospital.

FUGITIVE ARRESTED.—Thomas Savage was yesterday arrested, in this City, on a charge of being a fugitive from justice; the accusation against him being burglary and robbery in Utica. He was sent to Utica for trial.

A CARD.

A most cruel and false statement having appeared in the New-York papers, to the effect that a son of mine had been seized as a burglar, on premises where I and my partner, Mr. Hall, carry on business, I desire to say that the burglar seized was one James Sevare, sometimes calling himself Johnson, who was in our employ about two years ago, and was hastily turned away by me, when he threatened he would be a match for me. This fellow is no relative of mine.

JAMES HARDWICK, No. 162 Malden-lane.
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1859.

STREET-CLEANING COMMENCED.

Where the Work is in Progress, and where the Mountains of Filth are Deposited.

With the consent of the Mayor and a promise of distinguished consideration from the Board of Aldermen, Mr. DOWNING, the Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection, has commenced the work of cleaning the streets of the City. He has already employed for that purpose, four hundred men; as many shovels, scrapers and brooms; three hundred carts, and a number of boats. These were all in operation yesterday; so Mr. DOWNING invited a number of reporters to take a carriage ride through the various localities where they are employed. The streets to which the cleaning process is now being applied, are as follows:

In the Third Ward, Reade-street; Fourth Ward, Spruce, William and North-William streets; Fifth Ward, Leonard-street; Sixth Ward, Mulberry-street Seventh Ward, Monroe-street; Eighth Ward, West Spring-street; Ninth Ward, Jefferson Market; Eleventh Ward, Stanton and Fifth streets, and Avenue B; Seventeenth Ward, Avenue B and Clinton-street; Eighteenth Ward, Fourth-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street; Twentieth Ward, Seventh-avenue and Twenty-seventh-street; Twenty-first Ward, Third-avenue and Twenty-seventh-street; Twenty-second Ward, Fortieth and Forty-first streets. Many of these streets already begin to put on a decent appearance. In consequence of the vast accumulation of filth, the shovel is had in requisition pretty freely before the broom can be used; and in many instances the labor is of the most disagreeable kind from the reprehensible practice of persons emptying their slops and depositing their rubbish in the gutters. In some streets, the odor arising from decaying animal and vegetable matter is quite overpowering.

One of the most filthy quarters of the City is the foot of Vesey-street, West Washington Market. The mud and slush at that point are not merely ankle-deep, but would reach half-way to the knee in many places. On the pier there is an immense heap of dirt and rubbish, which was being shipped on a large boat lying alongside over to New Jersey. Two hundred loads had been already shipped at this point, collected from the Third Ward alone.

At the foot of Watts-street, North River, there is another immense heap, of which four boat-loads had been shipped, and two more were to have been sent away yesterday. Each boat contained from 90 to 100 loads. Nine thousand loads are said to have been shipped from this point on the North River.

On the East River there are two other mountainous heaps—at the foot of Roosevelt and Stanton streets respectively. Five boat loads had been shipped from the former place, and two more were to have been sent yesterday. Each boat is estimated to contain one hundred and twenty cart loads. At the foot of Stanton-street one hundred and twenty-five loads of ashes have been shipped, taken from the Seventh Ward. The dirt deposited there is taken from the Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards, and part of the Seventh Ward. This is by far the largest heap of the whole, containing at least nine thousand loads.

From the foot of Fifth-street one hundred and forty-five loads of ashes have been shipped. No dirt is shipped away higher up the river than here; but the Sanitary Inspector directs the filling up of vacant lots with the rubbish taken from the streets above this point. He is filling up the land between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, known as the Lowber property, where he has already deposited three hundred loads. He has also emptied three hundred loads between Eighteenth and Twenty-first streets.

The other places of deposit on the North River are the foot of Jane-street, where ashes and rubbish are emptied. There is a dépôt for manure at the foot of Gansevoort-street, and another at the foot of Twenty-sixth-street.

Thus it will be seen that the work of cleaning has been commenced, and it is to be hoped that it will be carried out effectually.

THE CAPTAIN CHAUNCEY LIBEL SUIT.

Examination of the Complainant Concluded —No Further Testimony to be Taken— More Charges and Counter Charges.

The examination upon a charge of sending a libelous letter, preferred against Captain Chauncey, U. S. Navy, by Mr. Charles Hillsburgh, his brother-in-law, was resumed at 3 P. M. yesterday, before Justice WELSH. The complainant and defendant were present with their respective counsel, H. L. Clinton, Esq., and Judge Beach. There was also a large attendance of interested spectators.

The cross-examination of Mr. Hillsburgh was resumed by Judge Beach.

Q.—In the letters of Captain Chauncey, introduced in evidence, who is the woman, Mary, referred to?

[The question was objected to as unnecessarily involving the reputation of parties outside of the contestants, and objection was sustained.]

Q.—You say you never rode out with Mrs. Chauncey; were you never in a carriage with her? A.—I have never rode out with her for pleasure, as going to High Bridge or any other place of popular resort; I have rode with her to her physician's once or twice, and once over to Brooklyn to call on a friend; beyond this I have never rode with her in New-York: I used to take a carriage ride with her occasionally at Sharon Springs.

Mr. Clinton stated that he was through with the witnesses, and a re-cross-examination was entered upon by the opposing counsel.

Q.—What was the relative situation of the rooms occupied by you and Mrs. Chauncey at Rockaway?

The question was objected to as having no connection with any of the allegations set forth in the complaint.

It was urged, in reply, that there was positively an inferential charge against Mr. Hillsburgh, of having been improperly intimate with Mrs. Chauncey; one thing was certain, that wherever Mrs. Chauncey was, there Mr. Hillsburgh was sure to be, and the closer their rooms the better suited was the complainant. As the case stood, the mouth of Captain Chauncey was hermetically sealed, so that he could not deny the gross allegations of Mr. Hillsburgh regarding his conduct towards his wife. The day would come when Captain Chauncey would deny all these allegations, and show that Mr. Hillsburgh had sworn falsely from beginning to end.

The objection was overruled, and the question renewed.

A.—Mrs. Chauncey and I occupied a cottage, at Rockaway. The cottage was only one story. The sleeping-room of Mrs. Chauncey was contiguous to mine. She slept in a bedroom, and I slept in one corner of the main room. There may have been a space of eight feet between our beds.

Q.—Did you not, while at Clinton-place Hotel, occupy rooms opposite one another. A.—We occupied rooms assigned us by the clerk.

Q.—I want a direct answer to my question. Were not your rooms opposite each other? A.—Yes, Sir, they were.

Q.—You have said that Captain Chauncey left his children in your charge. Were they not all sent away to school, except the youngest, after the Captain left? A.—The Captain left his three children, Fanny, Kate and Buddy, in my keeping, as also his wife, when he left on the *Niagara*. At Sharon Springs none went to school. The two oldest went away to school after Mrs. Chauncey and I came to New-York.

Q.—Did not Peter S. Chauncey, the brother of the Captain, remonstrate frequently with you as to the expenses of Mrs. Chauncey during her husband's absence?

[Objection was raised to this question, and the same argued at length, but was overruled by the Magistrate.]

Q.—Was the published letter of Captain Chauncey to you, dated Washington, Nov. 30, 1857, not in reply to a letter of yours? A.—It was; the Captain's strictures on the conduct of Mary did not follow from anything I had written.

Q.—Was the inkstand and pistol scene before or after the Captain went to Washington? A.—I think it was before: the Captain picked up the inkstand from a table; I don't know whether the pistol was loaded or not.

Q.—For what purpose did you call every morning at the door of Mrs. Chauncey's room? A.—To see if she was ready for breakfast; sometimes I went in her room; I cannot say what proportion of the time I went in; I would knock at the door, and if she said "Come in," I went in; I may have gone in three-fourths of the time.

Q.—At the Union-place Hotel does not a door of your room communicate directly with Mrs. Chauncey's room.

Question was objected to on the ground that the matter of the contiguity of the rooms of Mr. Hillsburgh and Mrs. Chauncey at the hotel named had been sufficiently entered into.

For the question, it was insisted that ever since Mr. Hillsburgh and Mrs. Chauncey had stopped at the Union-place Hotel, the rooms they slept in were adjoining, with doors communicating, and that Mr. Hillsburgh had had, as he still had, free passage through this door at any time he chose.

Question was allowed. [Witness responded that two doors communicated between his room and that of Mrs. Chauncey.

Direct examination of witness resumed.

Q.—Did not Captain Chauncey before writing the libelous letter, know that your room and that of Mrs. Chauncey communicated? A.—He did; when I offered the room to him he insisted on my retaining possession of it, saying that he did not wish to have any stranger occupy it; the Captain, I presume, knew of my calling at his wife's door to accompany her to breakfast; the little girl usually was in the room when I called, and sometimes the little boy was there; frequently the little boy would come to my room and tell me his mother was ready to go to breakfast; we generally breakfasted about nine o'clock.

Cross-examination resumed by Judge Beach—Why do you presume that Captain Chauncey knew of your calling every morning at his wife's door and going with her to breakfast? A.—The Captain was in the habit of lying abed very late, and he frequently asked me if I would accompany his wife to breakfast.

Q.—Did you ever see Captain Chauncey in bed in Mrs. Chauncey's room? A.—No sir; the Captain slept in another part of the hotel; he kept saying he meant to reform his habits and get up earlier in the morning.

The examination of the witness here closed. A discussion ensued as to the pecuniary circumstances of Captain Chauncey. His own counsel insisted that his salary as naval captain comprised his pecuniary resources; and opposing counsel declared that he had an income of $20,000 a year above his salary. It was moved to have the amount settled and the same placed on the official record.

The magistrate decided that the matter of the Captain's poverty or wealth was entirely irrelavent to the complaint, and would not entertain the motion.

Mr. Clinton said he had no further witnesses to examine.

Judge Beach stated that he should call no witnesses, and moved a dismissal of the complaint.

Mr. Clinton insisted on a right to sum up, and it was finally decided to sum up at 3 P. M. on the first Wednesday in June, when the motion to dismiss the complaint could be renewed.

Terrific Fight with a Rattlesnake.

From the Peoria Transcript, May 18.

We have hitherto supposed the day long since passed for chronicling a big snake fight in the vicinity of the Central City, but such it appears is not the case, from a scene which recently transpired within a short drive from the Court House. Some of the older residents will remember a building which formerly stood on Prospect Hill, about six miles distant from Peoria, and which was destroyed some seven or eight years since. During the past season another house was erected near the same location, and all that has remained as relics of the old hotel, was a partially filled excavation for a cellar, and two well-preserved brick cisterns, which had been kept covered up. Last week, the proprietor of the place, while busy with his wife in preparing their Summer flower garden, found himself in the want of a few bricks for the edge of the walks. Remembering the cisterns, he uncovered one of them, and finding it dry at the bottom, and only about six feet in depth, he jumped in, and commenced throwing out some of the best bricks he could pick from the walls. It seems, there was a piece of plank with one end partially imbedded in the earth that somewhat incommoded him, so seizing it, with some exertion, he pulled it out and threw it to the top. What was his horror and surprise, at the next moment, to find that he had unearthed an enormous rattlesnake, and himself without a weapon in his hand.

As the cistern was round, and only about five fee in diameter, he could not jump out, and the snake, bristling with anger and rattling defiance, was ready for battle. His screams brought his wife to the scene, but she was so overcome with fright that she became powerless to render any assistance. The snake, in the meantime, had commenced the fight, making repeated springs at him, but fortunately he managed on each occasion to hit him upon the head with his boot, without receiving a bite, the snake all the time becoming more defiant and enraged. During the whole scene, which lasted several minutes, the man did not lose his presence of mind, but, watching his chance, made several frantic efforts to jump bodily from this seemingly pit of destruction. At the last trial, he fortunately grasped a brick, which gave way with him, and remained in his hand, as he again stood fronting his hissing enemy.

After a few more kicks, and watching his opportunity, he fired it, making probably one of the best shots on record, for it struck the snake on the head, and between the one sent and the wall, he became a "pretty well used up serpint." Weak and exhausted, our hero, by the assistance of his wife, was enabled to climb from the pit, but when once more upon the earth, he fainted away, and it was some time before he recovered. For several succeeding days he was quite unwell, owing probably to the poisonous effluvia inhaled, while his desperate exercise in the encounter rendered him exceedingly lame. The snake was afterwards taken from the cistern, when it was found to measure seven feet in length, and contained thirteen rattles! The latter have been preserved, and are placed in Shoaff's Museum for exhibition.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

BROOKLYN SABBATH SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—The anniversary of the Brooklyn Sabbath Schools, or rather those belonging to the Sabbath School Union, embracing *ninety-nine schools* in the Western District, was celebrated yesterday. The weather was propitious and the schools turned out with very full ranks—numbering in all over *twenty-thousand* scholars, and nearly *twenty-five hundred* teachers. As on former occasions, the Mission Schools were the most interesting feature of the occasion. The scholars assembled at 1 o'clock, P. M., in their respective churches, and marched to the Church assigned them, where the exercises consisted of singing and addresses. At 3½ o'clock the scoools were divided into three divisions and marched in procession, accompanied by martial music.

The Eastern Division counter-marched on Clinton-avenue; the Middle Division on Clinton-street, between Fulton and Atlantic streets and the Southern Division on Clinton street, between Atlantic and Presicent streets. Each school carried an appropriate banner, and the children were all neatly and some gaily dressed. The whole presented one of the most interesting and instructive spectacles ever witnessed in Brooklyn. After the marching, most of the schools partook of refreshments laid out for them in their school rooms.

The annual meeting of the Sabbath School Union was held at 8 o'clock last evening, in the First Reformed Dutch Church, on Joralemon-street, when addresses were made by the Rev. Mr. BURLINGAME, of New-York, and the Rev. Mr. CARPENTER. The singing on this occasion was by several children selected from the schools. Mr. A. A. SMITH read the annual report, from which it appears there are 20,902 children in 92 schools, and 2 501 teachers, an increase of 1,500 scholars since last year. Besides the above there are 5,086 children in the infant schools. There was a very large number of conversions during the year, and the work is progressing satisfactorily.

ATTEMPT TO SHOOT A PRIVATE WATCHMAN.—On Monday night last private watchman DAVIDSON attempted to arrest two burglars on Adelphi-street near Myrtle-avenue, and to stop them discharged a pistol over their heads. One of the burglars turned and fired at the watchman, the ball striking him in in the breast, and after passing through two coats struck his star and glanced off without doing him serious injury. The burglar escaped.

ATTEMPT TO THRASH THE DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE.—Two men attempted to whip Deputy-Superintendent of Police FOLK, on one of the Myrtle-avenue cars, on Monday night, at about 10 o'clock. He gave one a good thrashing, and took both off to the cells. One was sent to the Penitentiary yesterday by Justice CORNWALL, and the other was committed for trial.

COWHIDING AFFAIR.—A woman attempted to cowhide a dry goods merchant on Fulton-street, yesterday, for an alleged insult to her while in his store, Monday evening last. The party assaulted defended himself with a stick, and finally beat a successful retreat before serious damage was done.

SHIPPING.—During the last month fifty-four vessels from foreign ports landed their cargoes in Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.—Calendar for this day: Nos. 3, 52, 20, 68, 49, 51, 58.

A Chapter of Crimes.

A new mania for committing murders appears to have broken out. Our exchanges from all parts of the country are filled with accounts of bloody doings. Among numerous reports are the following:

At Denver City, Kansas, April 18, two old friends, named R. F. BASSETT and JOHN SCUDDER, fell into a quarrel, and SCUDDER shot BASSETT, who died in a few hours. The circumstances are stated as follows: BASSETT said of SCUDDER that he did not want him to handle his letters, for fear he would steal them. The remark was reported to SCUDDER, who proceeded to Cherry Creek, where the Captain was at work at a house. SCUDDER had two men with him; called Captain BASSETT out, and asked him if he said he was a thief. The Captain said "No." SCUDDER then asked the Captain if he had said that he did not wish him to handle his letters, for fear he would steal them. The Captain said "Yes." SCUDDER then drew his pistol. The Captain saw it and grappled with SCUDDER, and quite a struggle ensued. When the Captain started to go away SCUDDER fired, and shot him near the arm-pit, sideways, the ball entering into his lungs. The Captain walked a few steps and sat down, the blood commencing to ooze from his mouth. He was immediately taken hold of by two men, walked a short distance and fainted away, and in a few hours died. After receiving his shot, the Captain said in a loud tone of voice, "Gentlemen, JOHN SCUDDER has shot me." SCUDDER replied, "I did shoot him, and am ready to deliver myself up to the proper officer, but not to a mob." He then left the crowd that had assembled from all parts of Denver City, with the understanding that he was to stand his trial. SCUDDER was immediately bound over, and placed in the hands of the Sheriff. He escaped, however, a day or two after.

Another bloody affray in Kansas is reported as follows: On the 8th of May, at Kaw River Bottom, eight miles from Westport, a man named JOHN TODD was assaulted in his own house by certain parties to whom he had become obnoxious, and who determined to "run him off." TODD defended his house, being assisted by a young Kentuckian boarding with him, and in the *melée* two men were killed and two severely wounded. GALLAGHER, one of the assistants, had approached close to the door when he was shot dead. Another of the gang was killed at a distance. The young Kentuckian exposed himself at a window and received three shots, but it is thought he will recover. TODD was wounded, but not fatally.

A midnight murder was committed at Cincinnati, May 18. The victim, RICHARD T. MAHONE, was in company with a party at the Telegraph House, Western-row, near Ninth-street, and all had been drinking more or less, yet seemed to be on very good terms with each other. A dispute, however, arose between one of them named RIVERS and JOHN H. CLAWSON, in regard to a song, which soon arose to harsh words. The party, in the meantime, had reached the street, and it was supposed these men would fight, when, to the surprise of almost all present, a pistol was fired, the ball of which struck MAHONE in the back near the shoulder-blade, and passed diagonally through the body and most probably the heart, lodged in the breast to the right of and just above the nipple.

A murder, arising from the attempted capture of runaway negroes, is noticed in the Georgia papers. On the 19th May, at a point on the Gulf Road, 60 miles from Savannah, a party of men who were in pursuit of slaves owned by Geo. M. Dean, found a negro working at a steam-mill, from whom, after they had whipped him severely, they obtained information of the whereabouts of the runaways. Finding, however, that the escaped chattels had taken the alarm and fled further, the persons returned to the mill to whip more information out of the negro employed there. The superintendent of the mill, Mr. A. D. GRAVES, objected to repeated whippings of his slave, and resisted the slave-catchers. The subsequent part of the bloody story is told by the Savannah *Republican*: "A fight ensued, in which Mr. GRAVES was badly whipped, his head being much beaten and one ear bitten off. Mr. GRAVES started to return to the mill, the pursuers following him. When he was within fifty yards of the mill they again insisted upon whipping the negro, and upon Mr. GRAVES making resistance, another encounter took place. Mr. GRAVES called for his gun, which was brought to him, but it had been discharged. A Mr. STAFFORD, who seemed to be the ringleader, at this juncture shot Mr. GRAVES in the breast with a double-barreled gun, killing him the first fire. He, however, fired a second shot, and an examination by medical men seems to indicate that he was shot a third time. The parties have not been arrested yet, but it is presumed there will be no escape. Mr. GRAVES' body was brought to Savannah last night for interment."

A case of supposed murder by poisoning has been developed at New-London, Conn., Mary Kinney a waiting maid on board the little steamboat *Island Belle*, died in New-London, May 19, after several days' illness, and an examination of her stomach convinced the doctors that she had been poisoned with arsenic. The wife of the cook on board the boat, is, with her husband, suspected of poisoning her for the purpose of obtaining her place for a friend of theirs.

A woman named Catharine Hollinger was tried in the Court of Oyer and Terminer at Philadelphia, May 22, and convicted of manslaughter, for the murder of her husband in West Philadelphia, on the 23d of February last. The evidence showed that on the evening of the murder, there were several female visitors at the house of the defendant, and her husband coming in about 7 o'clock, said something about having tea. The ladies replied "that they had been to tea." Mr. HOLLINGER then said "that no tea should be got in that house that night." After remaining a short time, the ladies departed, leaving the defendant and her husband alone in the house. About 9 o'clock an officer entered and found HOLLINGER on the floor, with a death wound in his neck, and the defendant leaning over him in the wildest excitement, and endeavoring to stop the flow of blood. Upon seeing the officer she exclaimed, "I killed him." These are the circumstances as revealed by the evidence. But over a portion of the transaction, and that the most terrible of all, there is a veil drawn which no eye can penetrate, and but one tongue that could tell it all, and that one was sealed by the law. The Commonwealth strongly urged it as a case of murder in the first degree, from the fact that the defendant was silent as to the cause which led to such fatal results. The theory set up by the defence was that the woman had the knife with which the wound was inflicted for the purpose of cutting bread or meat, and that a dispute arose, which led to a contest between the two, and that she fell, the husband falling on top, and that the knife penetrated the neck in a downward direction. That the blood upon the woman's back showed conclusively that she was upon the floor, and that the blood from the wound had flowed beneath her.

[Advertisement.]

The opera draws the *élite* of the City to the Academy, now-a-days; and we are pleased to observe that a majority of our fashionable gentlemen wear KNOX'S Spring hat. This beautiful fabric confers an air of gentility upon any description of wearer, and the dépôt, No. 212 Broadway, is constantly thronged.

[Advertisement.]

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN!—If you wish to see this stirring drama properly played, go and see Little CORDELIA HOWARD as *Eva*, and her mother *the* famous *Topsey*, at Barnum's Museum. They repeat it this afternoon and this evening.

[Advertisement.]

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Model Restaurant
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Dinner,
Breakfast and Tea.
Private Rooms for Parties.

[Advertisement.]

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English Velvets from 9s. to 12s. per yard.
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Undergarments, and
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Best goods at
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[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT, compared with all other ointments or salves, is as gold is to the common metals. Others may sometimes cure, but this Ointment never fails. Old sores and ulcers disappear in a few days under its healing influence.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MAY 24.

$10,000	Tenn. 6s, '90...	86¾	
2,000	do.	90¾	
20,000	Mo. State 6s	83¾	
5,000	do.	83¾	
2,000	do.	83¾	
16,000	do.	83¾	
7,000	do.	84	
1,000	North Car. 6s	91¼	
11,000	Brookl'n C. W. L.	103	
1,000	Harlem R. 1st m.	90	
1,000	Goshen B'h Bds.	69	
500	Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	78	
500	do.	77¾	
5,500	do.	77¾	
4,000	do.	77½	
3,000	Del. L. & W. 1st M.	96	
5	Bk. of America	112	
20	National Bank	102½	
10	Penn Coal Co	81¾	
26	do.	82	
9	Bank of Commerce.	99¾	
15	Amer. Ex. Bank	104	
12	Bank of N. Amer.	112	
25	Bank of Republic	126	
24	Market Bank	106	
5	Shoe & Leather Bk	114	
15	Commonwealth Bk.	99	
100	Cary Improve. Co.	6¾	
10	Cum. Coal Pref.	17¾	
181	Pa. Mail S. Co.	72¾	
50	do.	b30	73
10	Del. & H. Ca. Co.		94
850	N. Y. Central R.		72¾
100	do.	b10	72¾
100	do.	sn wk	71¾
400	do.	tw	72
50	M. Cen. R.	bnwk	42¾
50	do.	b10	42¾
100	M. S. & N. I G. S.	c30	32
100	do.	bnwk	32¾
150	do.		32¾
300	Panama R.	bnw	118
50	Illinois Central R.		55
150	do.	b60	55
50	do.		54¾
200	do.		54¾
50	Cl. & Pitts. R.		75
50	Gal. & Ch. R.	s15	63¾
80	Cleve & Tol. R.		27¾
100	do.	nw	27¾
100	do.		27¾
250	Chi. & R. I. R.	c	62¾
300	do.	s3	63¾
150	do.		63¾
50	do.	s10	61¾
150	do.	s10	61¾
100	do.	s60	59¾
50	do.		60¾
50	do.	s6	61¾
100	do.	s3	62
200	do.		62
50	do.	c	62

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	United St. 5s. '74	104	
3,000	N. Car. State 6s.	97¼	
5,000	Mo. State 6s	s30	83¾
18,000	do.		83¾
10,000	do.	s30	83¾
2,000	Tennessee 6s, '90.		90¾
7,000	Virginia 6s.		97
25	Park Bank		108¾
182	Pacific M'l St'p Co.		73
100	N. Y. Cent. R.	bnw	71¾
100	do.		72¼
150	do.		72¾
200	do.	s10	71¾
5	Third-avenue R.		132¾
20	Erie Railroad		73¾
50	do.		73¾
15	do.		73¾
200	Mich. Central R.		41¾
100	do.	b60	42
550	Hudson River R.		31¾
200	Illinois Central R.		83
50	do.	b60	53¾
10	Galena & Chic. R.		63¾
40	do.		63¾
468	Chic. & Rock Is. R.		61¾
50	do.	tw	61¾
300	do.	b60	61¾

REPORTED SALES AT AUCTION.

$3,000	N. Y. & H. R. 7s.		89¾
2,000	Bell & Ill. R. 7s		84
1,030	Sun M. I. S., '58.		63¾
15	Hanover Bank		90¾
20	Chatham Bank		86¾
20	Am. Ex. Bank		104
15	Merchants' Bank		112¾
25	Mer. Ex. Bank		100¾
10	Bank of Commerce.		100¼
10	Market Bank		106¾
10	Art. Fire Ins. Co.		93
25	Col. Mar. Ins. Co.		114½
25	Mer. Mut. Ins. Co.		111¾
15	N. World F. In. Co.		101¾
5	Hum. F. Ins. Co.		103¾
10	Security F. Ins. Co.		122¾

TUESDAY, May 24—P. M.

The steamship *Persia*, for England to-morrow, will take out the heaviest sum total in specie that has yet left our shores by a single ship. We reckon the engagements this afternoon at $2,848,000, to which a number of small sums may be added in the official clearances to-morrow, making in the neighborhood of three million dollars. The heaviest previous shipment by a single ship was some years ago by the *Arabia*, $2,250,000. The *Persia* will also carry out a full complement of passengers. The export of Gold is so large and widely distributed among the leading remitters in the import trade as well as the banking houses, that bills of exchange have been less active than usual for the *Persia* to-day. Some considerable settlements in the way of credits have been made at the going rates, and a large amount of sight funds on London disposed of, while 60-day bills both on that city and Paris have been comparatively dull. We quote, as bankers' terms on London, sight 110⅛, and 60 days 110@110¼ ℔ cent.; on Paris, sight 5f.08¾ to the dollar, and 60 days, 5f.11¼. The principal shippers of Gold Coin and Bars are, Messrs. Belmont, $850,000; Browns $500,000; A. T. Stewart & Co., $200,000; Ward Campbell, $250,000; Pickersgill, $200,000, and sundry others $848,000. The movement, although from $350,000 to $500,000 more than estimated yesterday, has made no other impression on the market for Money than to confirm the previous advances in Discounts, particularly in bills having over 60 days to run. Demand loans to the Stock Brokers are 5 ℔ cent., and to the Bill Brokers and on other special contracts, conditioned for short notice to the borrower, 5½@6 ℔ cent.

The suspension of payments by the old and well-known house in the Mexican trade of P. A. HARGOUS & Co. is announced to-day. The engagements of the firm for the Tehuantepec Company, with which they have been intimately connected, is, probably, one main cause of the embarrassment, but the advances in this case have been aggravated, no doubt, by the revolutionary state of things in the City of Mexico, to which there seems no immediate end. The struggles for success of the Tehuantepec enterprise have for some years been against almost innumerable difficulties. The opering of the route last Winter gave fair promise of substantial usefulness and profit, and insured additional expenditures, and, of course, increased advances in this quarter in the way of stage-coaches, a new steam packet, &c. But, practically, the route has worked indifferently, and one embarrassment seems to have succeeded another on the line, notwithstanding a liberal postal subsidy. The extent of the failure of the New-York house is not yet known. There is much sympathy expressed for their embarrassment.

The Stock market has worked more steadily to-day than for some days previous. The State Stocks are firmer—Missouris sold as high as 84 ℔ cent., and left off 83¾ ℔ cent.; Virginias 96½@97; United States Fives 104; North Carolinas 97½, and Tennessees 90½ ℔ cent. In the Railway Shares New-York Central was dealt in at 72½@72¾ in the forenoon, and 72½@72 at the close. The authorized statement of the April traffic appears in the Albany papers. The total is $486,697, *not* $443,500 as rumored on Saturday afternoon, and formally adopted, without explanation or reasonable inquiry on vague Street assertion by one of our cotemporaries—the *Evening Express*. The difference was actively employed yesterday to depress the Stock, though the fact is not creditable to the prudence of our neighbor as a public reporter. In the Western shares, the sales of Rock Island opened at 62¾ and fell off to 62@61¾ ℔ cent. Galena remained steady. Illinois Central was lower, selling down to 53 ℔ cent. cash. Pacific Mail advanced to 73 ℔ cent., and Panama was firm at 118 ℔ cent The general market this afternoon left off dull.

The Sub-Treasury received for Customs to-day $140,000. The disbursements were $39,000 short of this sum, and the balance this afternoon stands $5,225,039.

The Albany *Evening Journal* has the following authorized figures in regard to the April traffic on the New-York Central Road:

The following is a statement of the earnings of the New-York Central Railroad, for the month of April, 1859, compared with its earnings for the corresponding month of the previous year:

1859	$486,697 40
1858	608,424 73
Decrease	$181,727 33

The earnings of the Erie Railroad for the month of April, 1859, were $380,342 75
Earnings April, 1858 558.129 28
Decr